PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,410—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1898.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
MILK

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
‡ BENGAL	4656	L. Vibmer	17th Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	24th "
† CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5297	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4029	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer if the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecoczi	3,305	24th Sept.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the P. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Seacoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 7th, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 15th September, calling at Karrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 23rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 15th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 17th September, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th September, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITÁLIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarelo	4,000	15th Sep., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 11th September, 1898.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Seacoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 16, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	4,000	Fiandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,322	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Durrande	22nd Sept.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by all Lines of Steamers and BAGGAGE Received, Forwarded, and Insured against all Risks at Moderate Rates.

PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE, SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY AND PURITY.

The water used in the Manufacture of these Waters is filtered through Filters of the

PASTEUR SYSTEM.

SODA, GINGERALE,
TONIC, POTASH,
LEMONADE, LITHIA, &c., &c.,
DELIVERED FREE IN ANY PART OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF

INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

THE NEAREST APPROACH TO A GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
BAHADUR "Specials" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "Bouquets" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
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HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
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At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

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ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorised by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
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All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
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Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards, given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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LIMITED,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

READING AND LONDON.

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FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

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CHUTNIES.

PREPARED from the best ingredients, with the utmost care and cleanliness in the Steam Laboratories of TREACHER and Co., Ld., at Byculla.

Prices: Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-0 per bottle.

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FOR THE PROMPT RELIEF AND SPEEDY CURE OF
RHEUMATIC PAINS,
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,
SPRAINS, CONTUSIONS,
SORE THROAT, AND
SIMILAR TROUBLES
KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON
IS A CERTAIN AND UNFAILING
SPECIFIC,
Needing but one Trial to Demonstrate ITS EFFICACY and SUPERIORITY over Imported Remedies.
Price Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE.
THE MOST FRAGRANT.
THE MOST REFRESHING,
THE BEST IN EVERY SENSE.
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE
is guaranteed PERFECTLY HARMLESS, ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM CHEMICAL, MINERAL and OTHER OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENTS. Does not force the hair but encourages
HEALTHY AND NATURAL GROWTH
And provides the Nourishment needful to enable the Hair to RESIST THE INFLUENCE OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.
KNOWN and APPRECIATED ALL OVER INDIA.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"21, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 22, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Lough's Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"It is nearly 25 years ago" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, [illegible] and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK of MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE, at Greatly Reduced Prices. Theodolites from Rs. 54, upwards. For lists apply to The SUPERINTENDENT, Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Hyderabad Residency From a COMPETENT SENIOR PROOF EXAMINER, Salary Rs. 65.
The successful candidate, who must be under 35 years of age, will be entertained on 3 months' probation.
Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, Residency Government Press.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
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Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

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With and without Leg Rests.

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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

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High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

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By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

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From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turngin Sides	60	30	15
With Single temple Sides	80	34	20
Goldine	90	38	25

Spectacles and Folders as above best fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock; REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate, May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cane, tinted green cane, oakwood with folding sides, Indian and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS,
Monograms, &c., &c., [illegible]
[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Range Finders.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rules (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Cartridge Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Tracing Sectional Paper.
Engineers' Glazed Papers for Ferro-Prussiate Process.
Marion's Ferro-Prussiate Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist Water Colours in Pans.
Slow-drying Colours in Tubes.
Oil Colours in Tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable Hair Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Prepared Panels.
Tinted Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.
Easels.
Sketching Stools.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Globes.
Gold and Silver Pencils.
Sporting Pictures.
Battle Scenes.
Engravings.
Etchings.
Photogravures.
Picture Framing.
Despatch Boxes.
Cash Boxes.
Sundries.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARMENIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly told that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 13th September, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "CLAN ALPINE," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE delivery of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th September 1898.

WANTED,

FOR the BIKANIR STATE BAND, four good first sight Musicians for the following instruments. Two Solo B flat Clarionets, One Solo B flat Cornet, and one Flute and Piccolo. Applicants must also be physically fit. Salary Rs. 25 each. Apply to The BAND-MASTER, Bikanir.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1898, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of adopting rules drawn up by the Committee for the Election of a representative of the Association to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of Section 11 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 12th September, 1898.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS CO., LIMITED.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (75) SEVENTY-FIVE per Share, free of Income Tax, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders at the office of the Undersigned, No. 7, Marine Street, on and after the 16th instant on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DWARKADAS JUMNADAS, of Petlad, Hindu, deceased.

RANCHHODEDAS BHUGVANDAS, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING.
The 8th day of September, 1898.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 1st October, 1898, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th September to 1st October 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICE of this Company is REMOVED, from No. 15, Bank Street, to No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

Bombay, 13th September, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE MAHOMEDAN MILL, NEAR FRENCH BRIDGE, CHOWPATTY ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mahomedan Mill, by order of the Adjuster and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

A large quantity of cotton mixing and laps, also full-pressed-bales of cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, on Friday the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood household furniture by Roberts and others, English dining table, best electro-plated ware, silverware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Schiedmayer, D.-B. B.-L. gun by William Powell, pictures, lamps, Indian and Persian carpets, books, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, nearly new victoria, handsome ceylon four-wheeled dog-cart, one pair of handsome grey horses, two powerful grey horses, going in harness, double and single harnesses, two fox-terrier dogs, choice garden plants in China and earthen pots, pigeons, etc., the property of the late JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The carriages, horses and dogs will be sold at 3 p.m. on the first day, and garden at 4 p.m., on the second day of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN BORAH STREET, LOWER COLABA.

On SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Lackhma Tallajee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased mortgagors Dhanjee Mooljee and his minor son, Kissondass Dhanjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 16th day of April, 1891, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazandari ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Lower Colaba, on the southern side of Borah Street, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 22, 24, 26, and A Ward No 742, standing in the name of Thacker Mooljee, Mathooradass, the late father of the said Dhanjee Mooljee, containing by admeasurement 58 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and north by the Borah Street, on the west by the house of Jugoo Hanmanta, and on the south by the house of Arab Abdoola Hakim Doctor.

For further particulars and conditions, of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 10 Bandell Terrace Byculla next to Fire Brigade the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood household furniture plate ware crockery and glassware a sweet-toned grand cottage piano, harmonium table ornaments lamps pictures &c the property of GEORGE POWELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th September, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Port Trust Godown, Gunpowder Works, Mazagon, by order of the consignee and on account and risk of the Underwriters—

42 chests of damaged tea.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell be Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong shigram in very good order,
1 second-hand strong landau, in very good order,
1 handsome strong dog-cart,
1 handsome strong chest nut Arab, quiet in harness,
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle,

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Mr Jeejeebhoy Limjee, opposite the New Market, Foras Road,: Tardeo, the valuable, handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order, a large blackwood carved partition screen, single and double iron bedsteads with wire mattresses best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned piano by Soundy and Co., in good order, fine-tone pictures and oleographs, kerosine table and hanging lamps, China and Japanese vases, Persian and Cambay carpets, table ornaments, a pneumatic tyre bicycle, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEMON MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 16 of 1897 (Hajee Joonas Hajee Tyeb vs. Halimabai, widow, and another), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, belonging to Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Katkoni, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house fronting on the east side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 11, Ward B No. 935, Street Nos. 76, 78, 80, containing by admeasurement seventy feet in length and in breadth fifteen feet or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Jaffer Sulleman, and on the south by the house of Rawa Miya bin Mahomed Saheb, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are in the occupation of the said Hajee Joonas Hajee Tyeb and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th September, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 14th September, 1898.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

---

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

LOST between Marine Lines and Apollo Street on THURSDAY LADY'S GOLD GENEVA WATCH. Finder returning same to this office will be rewarded.

WANTED,—INFLUENTIAL and hard-working CANVASSERS for Shares and Goods in a Limited Company. Apply to "A." care of this paper.

LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November, or up to Christmas. Apply "L. M." care of this Paper.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALL our GOODS, without reserve, will be offered at GREAT REDUCTION for a week from TO-DAY on account of Parsee Holidays. Secure while you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

RIPON HOTEL—Mahableshwar.—"We found our Rooms Comfortable and the Table bore favourable comparison with that of other Hotels. The Manager showed every attention to us and the other residents and did everything in his power to meet the wishes of all.—W. M. W., Surgeon-General."

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All House comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS at Poona Hotel, Poona.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL—a first class European Hotel RE-OPENS about 1st October. Also TO BE LET a commodious and splendidly situated BUNGALOW, "Aramitta Lodge."

THE PATENT EUPHONIUMS, with 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 40, with 4 Rolls, Rs. 55, and with Drum Rs. 55, extra Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen. —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 9 Annas. Coloured Map of India, received from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Re. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AIR PISTOLS, with Bullets, 1 dozen Darts, Ramrod and case complete, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., etc., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons; they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

LAYS of THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, these days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th September, 1898.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO.

I HEREBY give notice that the Directors of the NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE Coy. have APPOINTED Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co. Principal Representatives.

E. McCAUSLAND,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 10th September, 1898.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DEPOSITS of Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards are received at special rates for short periods.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSITS of Rs. 10 a month and upwards carrying 5 per cent. compound interest, afford a safe and profitable means of investing small savings.

STERLING DEPOSITS offer special advantages to firms or individuals wishing to make provision for sterling remittances in advance.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay Branch.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, 1898, for the Supply of:—

170 TONS OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS OF BURMAH TEAK IN THREE DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

2. Tenders must be made on Company's form which can be obtained from the undersigned together with Specification and particulars of delivery.

3. Accompanying the Tender, but separately Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as Security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th September, 1898.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Ballads Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.

Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

HUMBER CYCLES.

THESE Celebrated CYCLES are built by Messrs. HUMBER and Co., Ld., who were first Established in 1868.

To speak well of a HUMBER is to "GILD REFINED GOLD."

During the past 30 years the name HUMBER has been accepted as an absolute guarantee of perfection. It is a common saying that there are three Qualities of Cycles, viz.—

THE GOOD QUALITY,
THE BETTER QUALITY,
THE HUMBER QUALITY.

The value of the name has led many Makers and Dealers to describe their Machines as HUMBER Pattern.

RIDE A HUMBER AND KEEP IN FRONT.

SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
(By Special Appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR of OMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE:—1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEPOTS and AGENCIES At Poona, Ajmere, Lahore, Madras, Secunderabad, Goa, Nagpur, &c., &c.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Hood, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all powerful ingredients to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It momentarily relieves irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioner and without which it is a forgery.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANGE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GERMANY.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from SINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including wine and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

WE employ British labour, give you reliable value in all goods of superior workmanship, durability and elegance, and sell at moderate fees at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 58:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, issuing Sales or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA..... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—R. King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Asst. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,63,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

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OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

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ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

556 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food.

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,170
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	8 p.c.	101
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	275
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	18	182 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	775
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	155
Khanagaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	40xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	362 1-2
Mumbai M.	100	250	all	15	230
New Bezar	100	500	500	dvd Rs45	670
New Indian	41.00	125	125	dvd 16½	162 1-2
Prince of Wales.	150	600	0	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart		000		d d 65	1065
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Hal yearly	
Ahmedabad ad V	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	123
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	571	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	600	600	dvdRs.25	526xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills ombay Woollen Manfg.Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	525
Central India	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,200xd
China Mills Co, Ld.	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	570
Coimbatore S. and W	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
Connaught Mills	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Colaba Land & Mills	800	500	500	25	600xd
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	430
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	780
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	380
Dhun Mills	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 10	450
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,400
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	60	390
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	800
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	181
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandelah	750	1,500	000	dvdRs.30	790
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	8 0xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	195
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakshmidaspinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,160
Mohanlal Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld.,	...	...	...	...	82 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,800
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0 0	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1'a. 28	300
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs30	170
Prasharam Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1.125
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	655
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1020
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	650
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,800xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs60	980
Southern India	1,000	600	600	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,219	250	250	dv Rs.12½	305
Stn Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	375
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	400
Venishanker Lukhmidas Mill Co, Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 8	160
Back Bay Bathe	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	126
Bombay & Berma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,325
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,920	100	100	dvd 8	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	500	50	1,000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvdRs10	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 0o	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empiroof India Life A. Co, Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	2,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	267
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Maroka & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	1,000	600	1,000	dvd Rs20	430xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	70
Tramway & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	...	140
Tobacco Co.	5,000	100	100	dvdRs15	22

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h, 3m. High water, 10-26m., 10-39p. Low water, 3-51m., 4-28s.
Banks closed, Parsee New Year Eve.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Sports, 4-45 p.m.
Government Telegraph Recreation Club, Quadrille party. 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Muttra and Clan Alpine entered the Dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ville de Metz entered the Dock on Monday, the steamer Armenia yesterday, and the steamer Jubeda left it yesterday.

ACTING FOURTH PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, goes to Poona this afternoon on ten days' leave.

RANGER'S HOCKEY.—There will be a practice game this evening to commence at 5 sharp. Sides will be picked on the ground. All members are requested to turn out punctually to time.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of August, 2,809, daily average, 90; total of new admissions, 1,435. Parsees 965, Hindus 352, other castes 118. Number of children vaccinated 76.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,319. Of these 288 were new admissions, consisting of 153 males, 67 females, and 68 children. The average daily attendance was 48·85.

INJURED BY TREADING ON A BROKEN BOTTLE.—Hoosein Bababboy, a Mahomedan, residing at New Nagpada, was on Monday afternoon walking along the footpath near the bazar gate police station, when he accidentally trod on a piece of broken bottle, sustaining a severe cut in the sole of his right foot. He was removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

A BOY SERIOUSLY SCALDED.—Mahomed Buxshoo, a Mahomedan lad aged twelve years, residing with his mother at Butcher Street, was, on Monday afternoon removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from severe scalds on his right leg, sustained by his having accidentally kicked against a kettle of boiling water, while walking through Null Bazaar on the morning of the 5th instant. The boy is now being treated in the hospital.

ROBBING A SHIP'S MEDICAL OFFICER.—Mr. W. Gallagher, a medical officer on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Kola, has reported to the police that, on the 30th ultimo, he placed a silver open faced wrist watch, valued at Rs. 40, in a drawer in his cabin, and on the 2nd inst. he found it missing. No report of the theft was made to the police until the 12th instant. At the time the theft was alleged to have been committed the vessel was lying alongside the Dock wall.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST CLIVE DURANT.—The case in which Clive Durant has been charged by a Mahomedan tailor, named Ismail Abba, with assault and using abusive language, was called on for hearing yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Durant applied that the case might be adjourned in order to enable him to apply to the High Court for a transfer of the case to some other court. The magistrate granted the application and adjourned the matter to 6th proximo.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of August last there were 132 bullocks, 31 horses and 12 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals at Parel. During the month of August, 101 bullocks, 29 horses and 2 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 78 bullocks, 27 horses, and 14 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Seven cases among bullocks, 4 cases among horses, and 12 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month: 19 horses, 4 bullocks, 7 cows, 3 buffaloes, 6 mules, 27 dogs, 1 heifer, 1 she goat and 1 parrot.

SUICIDE DURING FEVER DELIRIUM.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Munjoobee, a Mahomedan married girl, aged eighteen years, residing at Koombharwada. Deceased had been suffering from fever for the past eight days. The fever continued increasing, and on Sunday night the girl became delirious. She was watched throughout the night by the mother, and in the early hour of the morning, while the latter fell asleep, deceased jumped over the balcony on the second floor of the house into the sweeper's gully, fracturing her skull. She was taken into the house in an unconscious state, and subsequently removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she expired in the evening. A verdict of suicide during fever delirium was recorded.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF GANJA.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Glider, of the Abkari Department, charged Ramchand Narayan, a Hindu broker, with importing into Bombay 6lbs. of ganja, of the value of Rs. 60, from Thana without a permit. It appeared from the evidence that day before yesterday the accused got out of a train at Chinchpogli station with a bag in his hand, and on his being questioned by a customs peon as to its contents he said there were clothes in it. But as the explanation appeared to be unsatisfactory he was ordered to open the bag, and on doing so, it was found that it contained 36lbs. of ganja. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 100, or in default he was ordered to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF A BROKER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Talakchand Javerchand and Bai Chandan, widow of Javerchand Partabchand, appeared to answer a summons issued against them at the instance of one Abdoola Sakoor, guarantee broker to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., for having under false pretences induced the complainant to part with a sum of Rs. 6,015 and thereby cheating him. The case for the prosecution was that the accused Talakchand, consigned a parcel of pearls to Europe through Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. A draft, for £3,000 was drawn against the consignment, but as the parcel of pearls was found inferior in quality, Messrs. Graham and Co. paid the first accused £2,600, and promised the balance of £400 on further security being given. Complainant alleged that on 23rd April 1898 he went to the bungalow of the accused by appointment, and the first accused gave a title deed which was in the name of his father, Javerchand Partabchand, and in order to put him off his guard, he also handed a copy of the will of Javerchand Partabchand, which purported to bequeath a house to him. Relying on this complainant paid with the balance of £400. The accused, in his defence, denied having handed the fabricated copy of the will. The magistrate, after hearing arguments of counsel on both sides, discharged the accused.

THEFT AT MESSRS. TREACHER'S ESTABLISHMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe charged Louis M. Fonseca and Simon DeMello with stealing several bottles of Kirby's pills from the Byculla branch of Messrs. Treacher and Co. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended the first accused. The complainant, Mr. John Woodward, an assistant in the service of the company, stated that the offence was committed in the Byculla branch of the establishment. His worship inquired why the case had not been taken to the Mazagon Police Court, in whose jurisdiction the cause of action arose. Mr. Jolliffe explained that the accused had been arrested by a sepoy of the A. division, and hence the jurisdiction of this court. The magistrate remarked that in future he would not take up any case belonging to the Byculla section. Evidence was then recorded, from which it appeared that the first accused was a compounder in the establishment, and No. 2 was a discharged servant of the company. On the 9th instant, at 5 p.m., the first accused came on duty, and left off on the following morning. It was his duty to enter the sale of Kirby's pills in a book, but on an examination it was found that he had failed to enter the sale of Kirby's pills. Evidence was led to prove that the second accused had gone to the establishment on the morning of the 10th, and had received a parcel from the first accused, and that he had sold 14 bottles of Kirby's pills to a native doctor for Rs. 10. The first accused denied having anything to do with the theft complained of, but the second accused, DeMello, admitted that he had received the parcel from Fonseca. The magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced each of them to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A FORMER valet of Prince Bismarck, August Hildebrand, who served his master for sixteen years during the early period of his life, has, it appears, been living in Chicago for the past forty years. According to Hildebrand, who is now seventy-seven years of age (says the *Birmingham Post's* London correspondent), the Prince's ability to drink caused another Lieutenant of the same regiment to challenge him. Bismarck was mounted ready to go for a ride, and the valet was in attendance, but he at once accepted the challenge and went into a tavern. They drank five bottles of heavy Rhine wines and five quarts of champagne, when the Lieutenant declared himself satisfied, and ordered the valet to help his master on his horse. Bismarck, however, mounted unaided, and started off at a gallop. His hat blew off, and he galloped after it, leaning over and picking it up without drawing rein, then waved a farewell to his challenger, who could hardly stand in the doorway of the tavern. This valet has repeatedly served him with eleven poached eggs at a time, while his master frequently remarked, "August, if I am to work well, I must eat well."

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the HON. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A PLEADER FINED A PICE.

IMPERATRIX VS. JIVACHARAM KESHAVRAM.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Bhailal, Surat City Magistrate, who, in June last, convicted the accused of contempt of court and fined him one pice. The Sessions Judge of Surat, Mr. C. H. Moscardi, declined to interfere in appeal. Mr. Gunpat S. Rao appeared for the accused.

The accused is a pleader of the District Court of Surat, and appeared as pleader for the accused in a case going on before the Surat City Magistrate. The Magistrate, in his finding, said the accused spoke unnecessarily loudly, and was often told by the court to speak rather slowly. He sometimes pleaded that he could not speak more slowly than he did on account of his habit; but this, said the Magistrate, was not true; when he chose, he spoke slowly. When warned he spoke even more loudly than before, and in a defiant tone. Under the circumstances, to preserve the dignity of the court, the Magistrate fined him one pice under section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Moscardi disposed of the accused's appeal with the remark: The matter is a mere trifle. I decline to interfere.

At the hearing of the appeal before their lordships, it was urged, on behalf of the accused, that the Sessions Judge was wrong in declining to decide the case on the merits; and that the conviction and sentence, if allowed to stand unreversed, were highly prejudicial to the accused's character and position as a pleader of the District Court. It was also urged that the conviction was illegal and in contravention of the provisions of section 481 of Act X of 1882, as the Magistrate did not call upon the accused to give any explanation of his conduct before convicting him for contempt of court. Accused never intended to insult the court, and did not act in a manner which would justify a conviction. The mere fact of cross-examining a witness in a loud tone did not amount to contempt of court. The Magistrate's record was inadequate and incomplete. It ifailed to show when and under what circumstances the accused was warned to speak slowly. There was nothing to show that the warning was either properly given on the one hand, or that it was improperly lost sight of on the other. Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: The Sessions Judge, to whom the appeal was preferred, dismissed it with the remark that "the matter is a mere trifle. I decline to interfere." We do not know to what the word trifle refers, whether to the act of the accused or to the punishment; but in any case the Sessions Judge has not heard the appeal, as he was bound by law to do, and come to a finding as to whether the conviction was legal or illegal. We reverse his order and direct him to hear the appeal and dispose of it according to law.

A GIRL MURDERED FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

IMPERATRIX VS. TOLA WOMAN AND MANJALA WOMAN.

These were appeals from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur Bijapur, who, in August last, convicted the two accused of murder, and sentenced No. 1 to death, and No. 2 to transportation for life. Mr. V. R. Jogiekar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared from the statement of the complainant Bhao that he last saw his daughter Ansuya, a girl of eight years, at noon of the 23rd June last, when she was playing about in his house, and was wearing ornaments that had been given by her father-in-law at the time of her marriage, which had been celebrated a fortnight before. Later in the afternoon he missed the girl, and after a fruitless search gave information to the police patel. The complainant suspected the prisoner No. 1, who had on previous occasions tried to bribe the girl with the offer of food to go away with him. The patel sent for the accused and questioned them. Accused No. 2 made a statement and took the patel to a high embankment in a field outside the village. The slit behind the embankment appeared to have been scraped up, and from this place there were tracks as of a corpse being dragged by wild animals. These tracks proceeded to a distance of about twenty paces and led to the corpse of Ansuya. All the ornaments had been removed except a string of red glass beads. There was discoloration on the chest as if violence had been used during life. Six ribs on both sides of the chest had been crushed in and fractured in two straight lines. The facts of the case corroborated the confessions made by the accused. They stated that they conspired to kill the girl for the sake of her ornaments; that they took her to the embankment, and threw her down behind it; that No. 1 killed the girl by stamping on her chest and throat, and twisting her head, while No. 2 held her wrists; that the ornaments were removed by No. 1, and were found with him, &c. Mr. Pratt said the murder was a cold-blooded brutal one, perpetrated after deliberate premeditation. Both the accused were sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the sentences of death passed upon No. 1 and dimissed the appeal of No. 2.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its office, Marine Street, Mr. H. Uehlinger presiding. The following report of the directors was laid before the meeting and adopted:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June, 1898. The cotton crop has been slightly better than last year, though not as good as originally expected, the Dholiera and Broach crops having proved disappointing with regard to the yield. In the Western Presidency last year's crop was a very poor one. The company's presses turned out 55,971 bales against 55,821 bales last year. Including a balance of Rs. 1,039-12-4 carried forward from last year, the net profits per 30th June, 1898, amount to Rs. 61,241-1-3, out of which your directors have carried to depreciation account Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 5,000 to reserve fund account, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 36,241-1-3. From this sum your directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 75 per share, free of income-tax Rs. 33,750-0-0, to carry forward Rs. 2,491-1-3, total Rs. 36,241-1-3. Mr. Charles Blum has been asked to join the board during the absence of Mr. G. Trost on leave, and you are now requested to confirm his appointment.

Resolutions were then passed to give effect to the recommendations made by the Directors Mr. Vrijbhucandas Atmaram was re-elected a director, and Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kharegat was appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 250. The appointment of Mr. Charles Blum as a director in place of Mr. G. Trost was confirmed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 6th September:—

Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 19th July, sanctioning a 50 years, lease of a plot of land situate on the North side of Fort Street at Mody Bay measuring 258 3-9 square yards at the rates of rent fixed by the Trustees. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st August 1898, submitting another application for the lease at the fixed rates of rent of a plot of land on the South side of Fort Street, measuring 344 4-9 square yards instead of the plot previously granted him on the opposite side of the road; and explaining that the reason of the change is that the lessee finds the plot originally leased to him too small for his purpose; and recommending that the application be accepted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd Sept. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 2nd Sept. 1898.	For week ending 2nd Sept. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 2nd Sept. 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	*432	21	355
" piloted out of harbour	19	447	15	343
" transported	10	362	8	183
" attended to	...	48	3	55
" warped	...	35	1	23

* Nota.—Includes 50 vessels less stated since July in the number that entered the harbour.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888:—Thomas Edwin Georgs Cooper, civil engineer, of Simla, in the Punjab, for a process for the separation of the constituents forming the principal parts of nightsoil, and the separate treatment of those parts, to be entitled "Cooper's sanitary seperating system." William Melvin Russell, engineer, of 261, West 23rd-street, and Thomas Asencio, merchant, of 44, Broad-street, both in New York city, county and state of New York, U.S.A., for improvements in locomotives, William David Trick, lieutenant-colonel, Volunteer force, of Marina Bryn-road, Swansea, Glamorganshire, for improvements in, applicable to, or connected with, targets, mantlets, and the like. Paul Eugene Meinrad Jamain, manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations, of 19, Rue des Roses, Dijon (cote d'Or), in the Republic of France, for improvements in apparatus for compressing pharmaceutical and other powders for the manufacture of tabloids. Francis Hugh Fox, woolen manufacturer, of Tonedale mills, Wellington, Somerset, for improvements in the methods of constructing 'pattis' or leg-bandages in combination with spats. Herbert Wilfred Perry, assistant engineer, Madras Railway Company, residing at Ammur, in the North Arcot district, Madras presidency, for an improved quadruple power water-lift. Henry Wilmot Bryning, of the Railway branch, Public Works Department, at present residing at 9, Royd Street, Calcutta, for an improved railway sleeper to suit flat-footed rails.

THE WEATHER.

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, Captain J W Shanklin, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, experienced fine weather with rain a day before arrival. The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, Captain E C Russell, arrived here yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, encountered moderate W S W winds and swell, and slight sea to Porebunder, from thence to port W N W winds and calm, with heavy rain and light variable airs. The same company's s s Muttra, Captain W H Watt, which reached here on Monday from Rangoon, had moderate monsoon and thick rainy weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	74 59	70 58	74 13	64 66
Tuesday, 13th Sept.	2 45	3 43	2 22	4 19
Total	77 4	74 1	76 35	68 85
Total fall to Sept. 13th, 1897	70 87	70 63	74 9	70 55
Total fall to Sept. 13th, 1896	87 2	85 46	91 93	88 74

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	184	44
On the 11th September, 1898	2	96
Total	187	40

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J.-R. RAILWAY.)

Return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on 12th Sept. 1898.

	Bhavnagar Para. In. Cts.	Dhola. In. Cts.	Jetalsar. In. Cts.
Previous total	22 63	14 87	13 40
On the 11th September	3 60	0 89	0 42
Total	25 23	15 76	13 82

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·646	SE	4	91·1	76·1	75	0·03	13·70	−2·49
Sirsa	29·619	SE	1	101·2	75·2	73	1·12	6·

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ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	13
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	13
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13.

CONSOLS declined 3 16 per cent in London yesterday, to 109 15-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·27 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114, and Rupee Securities at £62 1-2. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight Credits was quoted at 1 3-4 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent., Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. In the price of Bar Siver there was no change, 27 15-16d. per oz. being still quoted; but in New York the metal was 1-8 cent cheaper, at 60 3 8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·84 1-4 dollars. About £50,000 was paid in gold into the Bank of England yesterday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Steady, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The days' Sales were 12,000 bales and the Imports 1,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged all round; but in American Arivals there was an advance of 1-64d., extreme qotations being 3 11-64d. per lb. for September and 3 7-64d. for January-February delivery. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Ready Mid--Upland Cotton continued in New York at 5 13-16 cents per lb. December Futures were 1 point higher, and March 2 points, at 5·63 and 5·75 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U.S. ports were 19,000 bales.

Our local CottonMarket has been firm in tone to-day, and an improvement in the enquiry has resulted in a fairly large business being done. Shippers bought in all 1,400 bales, comprising 400 Karanja, at Rs. 125 1-2 per canpy ;200 Khandwa, at Rs. 130; 100 Bhusawal, at Rs. 130; 100 Bhagalcote, at Rs. 119; 500 Bengal, at Rs. 133, to Rs. 135; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 143. The Mills purchased 2,400 bales, of which 400 were Jalna, at Rs. 136 per candy; 400 Compta, at Rs. 143; 100 Bhusawal, at Rs. 130; 200 Khangaum at Rs. 135; 100 Amraoti, at Rs. 133; 200 Khandwa, at Rs. 132; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 122 to Rs. 123; 600 Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 135 to Rs. 139; 100 Bengal, at Rs.132; and 100 Surat, at Rs. 146.

WHEAT.—The small business reported to be passing is confined to the Mills, the tone of the market being quiet.

SEEDS.—For *Linseed*, Rs. 5-15-6 per cwt. is quoted; for *Poppyseed*, Rs. 6-12-6; *Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed*, Rs. 5-10 6, and *Brown Delti*, Rs. 5-12-6.

The Receipts of Prodnce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	539	bales.
Wheat	885	cwts.
Linseed	7,681	"
Rapeseed	7,569	"
Poppyseed	4,683	"
Castorseed	3,433	"
Rice	1,151	"

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady this morning at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, both ready and forward; but Mercantile Bills continued scarce, and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. Per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. "
Francs	1-70 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been steadier to-day at 94 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-8 for the Settlement, with 85 for Threes.

SHARES.—There have been but few changes in prices. Mercantile Press are 2 1-2 lower; Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 35 higher, Currimbhoy Rs. 10, China Rs. 5; and Hindustan are Rs. 25 lower.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week endine 6th September, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 30th August, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 30. Rs.	a.	P.	Sept. 6. Rs.	a.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,94,48,524	13	8	2,01,46,956	0	9
Other Deposits, &c.	4,97,35,018	1	7	5,03,33,725	12	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,60,571	14	3	2,52,026	4	3
Sundries	24,18,157	1	9	24,31,388	8	5
Rs.	10,07,02,271	11	3	10,22,14,096	10	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	P.	Rs.	a.	P.
Government Securities	42,15,439	0	0	53,30,734	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,49,774	0	0	71,18,374	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,44,72,471	0	7	1,70,61,857	10	11
Accounts of Credit do.	2,12,03,611	11	10	2,11,19,268	14	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,57,93,191	0	5	1,74,63,949	11	3
Balances with other Banks	4,98,221	1	4	4,89,642	15	11
Bullion	1,360	14	0	1,360	14	0
Dead Stock	13,14,421	13	0	13,16,161	4	0
Stamps	9,554	4	6	9,221	8	3
Sundries	16,44,678	12	1	16,04,107	2	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,07,24,339	7	10	1,44,08,577	7	9
Do. at Branches	1,37,72,175	9	8	1,63,91,801	1	1
Rs.	10,07,02,271	11	3	10,22,14,096	10	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 6th September, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,00,705	Dec.
Do. at Branches	8,99,137	Inc.
Other Deposits	8,58,707	Inc.
Post Bills	58,545	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,33,895	Inc.
Loans	25,89,396	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	84,343	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	15,66,758	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	62,15,782	Dec.
Cash at Branches	26,19,626	Inc.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Ampor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams for all places in Porto Rico other than Ponce are subject to censure Spanish Government and accepted at sender's risk.

Communication between Perim and Assab interrupted.

Messages will only be exchanged by steamer about once a week.

Telegrams for Candia in Crete can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Following offices connected Lagos opened Otta, Abeokuta, Iseyhin, Oyo, Siki and Jebba rates are two annas per word added to rates to Lagos.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th September, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	12	6	p.m.	18	25
Teheran	13	2	25 p.m.	...	32
Suez	13	2	40 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 13th September 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	...	1
" Karachi	..	15	...	6
" Madras	...	16	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th September, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah.	Inches 29·878
Temperature of the Air	degrees 76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·930
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 78·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·2
General Direction of wind	W, S. W, NNW, W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 169
Fall of Rain	0·19
Total fall during month	15·31
year	68·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Sept.	0·37

* From midnight to midnight.

M. A. F. MOOS,

Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAN.—September 10, at 3, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of J Cran, of a son.

HEWAN.—September 4, at Cinnamara Assam, the wife of John Hewan, M R C S, Senior Medical Officer, Jorhat Tea Co, Ld, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COXON—BONNAUD.—September 8, at St Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Very Rev Fr E Lafont, S J, C I E, assisted by the Rev Fr A Van de Mergel, S J, Atwell John, four h son of Lieut-Col G Stackpoole Coxon, late 45th Re.t, to Margaret Mary, second daughter of Alfred P Bonnaud, First Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta

DEATH.

McNAUGHT.—August 22, at Quetta, Dorothy, daughter of Capt J G McNaught, F A M C, aged 5 months and 15 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1898

THE relative values of the naval positions acquired by Germany—which led the way—Russia and Great Britain from China under what are politely termed leases have been much discussed, and without apparent amplitude unquestionable. Information on these and kindred matters was, however, set forth in two large volumes with map and specifications by a German Officer of Engineers at the instance of the Chinese Government eighteen years ago, and was at the service of any one conversant with either Chinese or German. No one even at Pekin had apparently even looked into the volumes giving the Chinese translation of the German officer's masterly and exhaustive reports. The German originals were evidently studied in Berlin to good purpose, but it may be doubted whether they were ever looked into or their existence known in St. Petersburg or London. If they had been, the shuffling of the cards which has assigned Kiao-Chan to Germany, Port Arthur to Russia, and Wei-hai-Wei to England would probably have dealt the trumps somewhat differently. The *Journal of the United Service Institution* brings to light the plans for the defence of China against foreign invasion, drawn up at the instance of Li Fong Pao, the Chinese Ambassador at Berlin in 1881-82, by Lieutenant-Colonel Wagner. In 1881 there were aggressions of the French who, without declaring war, made serious naval reprisals on the Eastern coast of China in retaliation for the incursions of the Black Flags into their possessions in Indo-China. Admiral Courset torpedoed Chinese war vessels and destroyed a Chinese arsenal, and declaring rice contraband of war seriously interfered with the provisioning of the Northern ports. Being concerned for the safety of the Empire, Li Fong consulted Colonel Wagner as to measures of defence. The Colonel went into the question with genuine thoroughness, and in July, 1882, he had ready two folio volumes with 51 maps and plans, showing that it was incumbent on China to take measures to defend herself from external aggression. The question was considered from the Chinese standpoint. A complete system of strategic and commercial railways was drawn up with a scheme for the defence of the coast from Tong King to Korea by the fortification of Canton, Taku and Tientsin. The internal defence included the fortification of the capital, Pekin. Colonel Wagner appears to have foreseen all that has since happened and to have provided against it so far as able, and comprehensive plans set down on paper and printed in portly volumes can provide against anything.

As the work was intended for the information and guidance of the Chinese, it was carefully translated into the Chinese language and presented to Li Fong Fao, who transmitted the translation to Pekin. Its arrival there seems to have been the signal for the disgrace and recall of Li Fong, and no further action was taken in the matter. China remained vulnerable to the first enemy that chose to attack her, and Japan declared war, found her wholly unprepared to resist, and, having destroyed her navy and defeated her armies, prepared to march on Pekin. The cession of the Liao Tung Peninsula of Wei-hai-Wei, then only half fortified by the treaty of Shimoneseki, brought Russia, France, and Germany upon the scene, with results of which we have not yet seen the end. Though Germany is mentioned last in this connection, there can now be no reasonable doubt that she was better informed than either of the others on many points, and that her action was determined accordingly. Colonel Wagner's work had not been very carefully studied in Berlin. That officer had naturally placed in the foreground the measures to be taken for the defence of Pekin which he considered of the first necessity. His memoranda include a special study of the position of Port Arthur as a means to that end. Of course he considered it as a Chinese port available for the defence of the capital against our enemies from the sea. He acknowledged that it had certain advantages, which however were counterbalanced by serious drawbacks, which made it practically useless for the defence of the capital, as it was subsequently found to be when the Japanese appeared. The German expert thus sumarises the good and the bad features of this most overpraised position: "Port Arthur undoubtedly possesses many favourable conditions. Its position at the entrance to the Gulf of Pe-chi-li is eminently adapted to the defence of the gulf and the mouth of the Pei-ho; the entrance being narrow (only 400 metres, 328 yards) is easy to defend, and the harbour is protected from the weather. There is, however, a comparatively small area of deep water for big vessels, and this is close to the entrance, so that a fleet anchoring here could be seen, and would be within range from the open sea. To deepen the bay would be exceedingly difficult and costly, and would take a great deal of time, the bed being extremely hard and firm. Even were the bay of sufficient depth all over, it would not be large enough to hold a numerous fleet. Owing to the narrowness of the entrance (the channel for big vessels is said to be only 85 metres—40 yards wide), no fleet could move in and out with ease. In retiring, therefore, before a superior hostile fleet, great danger would be incurred and a few ships could reader the exit a most difficult matter. Hence this harbour could be rendered practically useless for coast defence, in addition to which during two months of the winter it is ice-bound."

Thus Russia, in seizing Port Arthur as reward of the acquisition by Germany of Liao-Chau, did not get an ice-free harbour, though doubtless the port has special value for her as the terminus of the Siberian Railway. Talienwan was seized forthwith when we asked to have it made a treaty port; without it Port Arthur would be a useless encumbrance. Colonel Wagner wrote in 1882: "It is worthy of special note that just north of Talienwan Bay (between Hand's Bay in the north and Kia-Chou Bay in the south) there is an isthmus scarcely eighteen miles broad, where an enemy, having landed in the bay, could immediately establish himself, cutting off all communications between Port Arthur and the continent, and entirely preventing reinforcements coming to the beleagured garrison of Port Arthur." That was what the Japanese did; they occupied Talienwan, and Port Arthur was doomed. The defences of Talienwan will cost an enormus sum—nearly as large as the land defences of our acquistion, Wei-hai-Wei. Of that port at the opposite entrance to the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, Colonel Wagner did not think very highly, and apparently for good and sufficient reasons: "This is a fine harbour with plenty of accommodation but almost entirely exposed to the east and north-east winds, and a large fleet could, therefore, never find sheltar from stormy weather. It was on this account that the English Admiral Hope abandoned Wei-hai-Wei Bay as an anchorage in 1860. At ebb-tide, moreover, the harbour is only deep enough for vessels of a medium size (up to 6 metres=19 3-4 ft.), 5 fathoms being only found near the open sea. An enemy could therefore almost entirely overlook the whole of the interior through the wide channels on either side of Lin-kung-tao Island, and every movement of the Chinese fleet could be watched. These facts would alone suffice to demonstrate the unsuitability of the locality as a main naval base; but in addition to this, it could only be fortified with great difficulty to adequately resist an attack both by land and by sea. Wei-hai-Wei may thus be considered as unsuitable for a main naval base, though it again might serve as a small depot and station, both the entrances being fortified. The defence of the place by land would mean very extensive and costly fortifications round the whole bay."

The British Foreign Office insisted on the cession of that very second rate harbour when Russia, ruffled at being forestalled by Germany at Kiao-Chau, precipitately laid hands on Port Arthur. Now let us see what the German officer, writing sixteen years before either event, had to say of Kiao-Chau. He wrote that it is the best place in the world for a naval base of the first class, and recommended the Chinese Government to lose no time in strongly fortifying it. He showed that it could be easily made absolutely secure against the entrance of an enemy's fleet. He dwelt on the advantages this harbour, which is now German, would have over the harbours, one of which is now Russian, and the other British: "One great advantage of making Kiao-Chau the main naval base lies in the fact that the fleet can be easily supplied with good coal from the interior, and this is impossible at Port Arthur or Wei-hai-Wei. The Kiao-Chau Bay is connected with the Pe-chi-li Gulf by means of the Kiau-ho, Kiau-Lei-Nan-ho, and Kiau-Lei-Pei-ho rivers. These waterways could probably be improved at a small cost, and might be utilised by even gun and torpedo-boats, which would then be enabled to enter the mouth of the Pei-ho by the shortest possible route, and proceed direct across the Shantung Peninsula. The importance of this in time of war can scarcely be over-estimated, whilst it would also be a most useful route in peace time for the coasting trade from Southern China to Pei-ho. Lastly, it should be noted that the establishment of a base at Kiao-Chau would be of the greatest service not only to the fleet but to an army. By fortifying the harbour the place would be converted into an entrenched camp, which would be of the greatest value in a defence of the country. No portion of the Chinese Empire, with the exception of some of the provinces bordering on Russia, can be so easily acquired by an enemy as the Shantung Peninsula." Germany profited by this information, and has received the assurance of Lord Salisbury, eagerly proffared, that Great Britain will not in any way interfere with the hinterland of Kiao-Chau. The railway scheme was equally well planned; the lines now, so lately the subject of so much diplomatic wrangle, are precisely those marked out by Colonel Wagner as necessary to the military security and commercial development of China. The foreigner will make the railways and reap the strategical and commercial advantages accruing from them. Now that Kiao-Chau Bay is in German hands, that far-seeing officer is satisfied that it will become the gate of European industry in China, and will give a great impetus to the railway from north to south, connecting Pekin with Hankau and Yangtze and both with Canton, which, being in the Province of Kwantung, falls within the French sphere of influence.

THERE could not be a more striking illustration of the existing monetary stringency than the fact that the Port Trust, although its credit is remarkably good, has, like the Municipality, failed to float the loan which it purposed placing on the market this month. The tenders did not reach the minimum fixed and therefore none of them were accepted. The appeal to the market, although only for 12 lakhs, having been abortive, the Trustees have wisely decided to defer the issue of the loan to a more convinent time. The debt was intended to meet a five per cent loan of nine lakhs, which matured in August 1897, and to pay for capital works costing three lakhs. Last year the loan was temporarily met from cash balances, and this arrangement will have to be continued. Under ordinary circumstances the loans of the Trust would be considered an excellent investment, and the last one was readily raised at a premium about three years ago. The financial position of the Trust is thoroughly sound. Of course, as was shown in Mr. Dumayne's letter to Government respecting the proposal that the Port Trust should directly contribute twenty per cent. of the expenditure on plague supression in the city of Bombay, the revenues of the Trust have been severely affected during the last three years by the calamities the country has sustained. But, thanks to the provision made in years of prosperity for adverse balance sheets, no increase of dues has been necessitated. The Trustees rightly look upon enhancement of dues as likely to hinder trade, and therefore only to be resorted to in case of absolute necessity. Their policy is rather to reduce dock charges whenever possible, consistently with the improvement of the facilities offered for shipping, and during the last fifteen years or so they have curtailed their fees to an extent which, on current figures, reduces the charge on trade by ten lakhs a year. Applying the test of this point of view to the question of increasing the Sinking Funds, the Trustees have come to the conclusion that it is not desirable to do so. Upwards of three lakhs of rupees, which may, roughly speaking, be said to represent six per cent. of the annual revenue, is appropriated to this purpose, and the indebtedness of the Trust amounts to nearly 5½ crores. It must be confessed that with so large a liability a yearly discharge of debt to the extent of three lakhs would be inadequate if applied to ordinary Municipal obligations. But Dock property is very different to sewers, drains, and water pipes. Its erection is costly, but when it is once available for trade purposes a Dock is a very permanent work, and, barring sudden and unlikely accidents, can only very gradually deteriorate. As in ordinary years the income and expenditure of the Trust are rather closely balanced, an increase of the sinking funds would mean a fresh burden on trade.

Another point of importance is that a part of the landed estates of the Trust remains unproductive, and that when these properties are fully developed, the Trust will be in a better position to make larger reductions of capital liability than at present. An example of the value of development of Trust property is given in the last Administration Report, where it is pointed out that by this means the revenue of the Trust has been rendered less susceptible to passing changes in the volume of trade than it was a few years ago. It is not so long since the extent of the export of wheat and seeds was the one determining factor in framing the estimates. But now that the volume of trade in other directions has been increased and various remunerative works have been added and estates have been opened up, the transactions in wheat and seeds are no longer exclusively important, though, of course, they do exercise a marked influence on the revenue. Until the extraneous aid to the discharge of capital obligations is obtained from further developments of landed properties, the Trustees would not be justified in reducing their capital liabilities at a ratio disproportionate to the income derived from the Docks. During the last four years the average net receipts from the two Docks have only been 5·3 per cent. on the joint capital cost, and this being so, the Trustees are justified in regarding three lakhs of rupees as a sufficient minimum for the Sinking Fund in years of depression. In times of prosperity, when surplus revenue is obtained, the matter is different. We can hardly share the hope expressed in the report that the Trustees will soon be in a position to relieve the expenditure to the extent of rather more than a lakh of rupees per annum by the reduction of interest on their debts. They have submitted proposals to the Government of India for the reduction of the interest of 4½ per cent on the loan of two crores which they hold from Government, but consideration of the question has been deferred to a more favourable time. The financial outlook in the country is so unsatisfactory that it does not seem likely that the Government of India will think the time sufficiently favourable to meet the wishes of the Trustees, at least for some years to come. Conversion schemes are not even to be thought of under present conditions. The suggestion that a third Dock will before long be required will, of course, demand careful consideration on the part of Government, and unless the need can be very clearly demonstrated, sanction is not likely to be given while rates of interest remain high.

THE general report on the operations of the Survey of India Department, administered under the Government of India during 1896-97 and prepared under the direction of Major-General C. Strahan, R. E., has just been issued. It is one of the most instructive and certainly the most complete of any official document published year by year. Not only is its letter-press good, but it is replete with maps and illustrations faultlessly drawn and printed. The frontispiece is an exquisite photo-etching of the solar eclipse of January last, from a photograph taken at Dumraon. Other photo-etchings adorn the book, and all are distinctly works of art. The report is full of detailed accounts of the multifarious operations of the Survey parties, and it is gratifying to observe that the Government resolution in its review is as eulogistic as is deserved.

VARIOUS Bills consolidating the Acts passed by the Government of India are likely to come before the Viceroy's Legislative Council within the next six or eight months.

THE Bengal Command will fall vacant temperarily for about a month, as Sir Baker Russell leaves for England by the mail steamer of October 8th, and General Luck will not reach Bombay until November 5th.

GENERAL JENNINGS, Commanding Lucknow District, will presumably, as Senior Officer in Bengal, officiate as Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

SURGEON-GENERAL CHURCHILL, Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bengal Command, proceeds to Home on three months' leave. Colonel Price, R. A. M. C., officiates. Surgeon-General Catherwood, now in England, will, we believe, fill the appointment permanently.

MR. C. POYNTZ SANDERSON, writing on behalf of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce to the "Daily Chronicle," says he is in possession of private information that the money for a Burma-Yangtzse Railway can be found if the concession is obtained.

MISS J. A. B. HITCHMAN, Miss M. R. Truman, and Miss F. Coleman, Lady Nurses on Plague duty, have been appointed Nursing Sisters in the Indian establishment. These ladies have only recently returned from the frontier, after having been attached to the Indian Nursing Service.

AN examination of articled clerks will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Wednesday, 28th instant, and three following days. The Examiners are Messrs. G. H. Farran, Master-in-Equity, Mr. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, Solicitor.

A CASE of opium smuggling through the post office is reported from Shoranore on the Cochin border. The contraband stuff comes from Malhargarah in Central India, and was despatched by e man named Muhamad Ali to an address at Shoranore. The packet in question was registered as containing books, but the contents proved to be two tin cases of opium. The Collector of Malharagarah has been communicated with by the Travancore authorities, who are now investigating the case.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bengal, leaves Naini Tal on his second tour of inspection on the 23rd instant, and arrives at Chakrata on the 25th, where he halts two days. He then proceeds via Gwalior, Jhansi, Bhopal and Itarsi to Pachmarhi, which he reaches on October 1st. On the 4th he departs for Bombay, where he arrives next day on his way home. Sir Baker Russel will be accompanied by Major St. John Gore, Assistant Military Secretary, who will return to Naini Tal from Itarsi on October 4th.

THE only Afridis who may be considered now as determinedly hostile to the British Government are the Khusrogis, a sub-section of the Zakka Khel, living in Bazar Valley close to the Afghan border. They number some 200 fighting men, and have still in their possession a few Sniders carried off by the deserters from the Khyber rifles last year. The Khusrogis, with their neighbours, the Paindah Khel Zakkas, gave considerable trouble at the end of 1880 when negotiations were proceeding for the Khyber settlement. They were coerced by the more powerful clans then, and eventually sent in their jirgah. Similar measures of coercion may have to be applied now.

A FINE of a pice inflicted by the Surat City Magistrate for contempt of court upon Jivacharan Keshavram, a pleader of the District Court of Surat, formed a matter for argument before Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade at the Bombay High Court. The defendant appeared as pleader for an accused person in a case going on before Mr. Bhailal Surat, City Magistrate, who warned the defendant not to speak unnecessarily loudly as he did. The latter pleaded that he could not speak more quietly than he did on account of his habit; but this, according to the Magistrate, was not true, as he spoke quietly when he chose. When warned once more he spoke even more loudly than before and in a defiant tone. The Magistrate, in order to preserve the dignity of the court, fined the defendant one pice under section 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The defendant appealed to Mr. C. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Surat, submitting that the conviction and sentence, if allowed to stand unreversed, were highly prejudicial to his character and position as a pleader; but Mr. Moscardi disposed of the appeal with the remark, "The matter was a mere trifle. I decline to interfere." Their lordships remarked that the Sessions Judge had not heard the appeal as he was bound by law to do, and come to a finding as to whether the conviction was legal or illegal. They reversed his order and directed him to hear the appeal and dispose of it according to law. What protracted proceedings from trivial causes spring!

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes: It was absurd for the Bombay Municipality to expect to borrow on four per cent bonds unless it was prepared to accept a considerable discount. The tenders for the loan were opened on Thursday, but none were accepted as the rate was not high enough. With the Calcutta 4½ per cent. Municipal loan floated only at a minimum of 96 1-2, no one in their senses would tender high for the Bombay 4 per cent loan; and, as I pointed out last week, it was really not worth more than 90. Bombay must raise its rate of interest to 4 1-2 per cent, and even then be prepared to accept a discount on its bonds if it wishes to obtain money from the public at present. But with 4 1-2 per cent. interest, Bombay Municipal bonds at 96 to 98 should be well worth the attention of investors.

MR. JOHN STANLEY, Q. C., of the Irish Bar, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Trevelyan as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, appears to have achieved considerable distinction both at the University and in his profession. He was elected a scholar in classics of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1868, and was a Senior Moderator in classics in the following year, and took degrees both in Arts and Law. Called to the Bar in 1872, he joined the North Eastern Circuit and became a Q. C. in 1892; and his name may be found recorded in the reports of the Equity as well as of the Common Law Courts. In 1897 he was made a Bencher of the King's Inns, a body which, unlike the Benches of the English Inns of Court, is composed exclusively of Queen's Counsel and Judges. The new Judge has never, we believe, been a Parliamentary candidate.

THIS is how things military are managed in China: We have received the memorial of Pao Nien, Tartar General of Canton (Kuangchoufu) denouncing certain incapable officers under him. He reports that a cavalry trooper of the Manchu garrison of Canton named Te Ching recently had a gambling quarrel with an artillery soldier, Fu Ying, the latter being seriously injured by the former, who then at once deserted. The memorialist denounces the Colonel commanding the said cavalry regiment whose incapacity and lack of discipline made it possible for such a disgraceful fight, his offence being still further aggravated by the failure of the said Colonel to arrest the said deserter. For this misdemeanour the accused Colonel Lien Pao is hereby degraded to the rank of a captain, in which capacity he is still to serve under the memorialist. As for the company officers of the deserter's regiment, who should have been more careful of discipline, we hereby cashier the captain, Ying Hui, of his captaincy, while he is still allowed to retain his 8th rank of hereditary nobility which entitles him to the post of a 2nd lieutenant of the said Manchu garrison. The lieutenants of the said company, Heng Hsiang and Sai Peh, are hereby handed over to the Board of War for the same reason for the determination of adequate penalties. This is the text of an Imperial order.

CAPTAIN DUNLOP SMITH'S remarks on the rabi crop of the Punjab for 1898 are of unusual interest, last spring having been the first season of plenty after the two preceding ones of scarcity. And yet it was a narrow escape which the Punjab had, a fact which those will well remember who recall the anxiety which was felt for rain at the end of January and beginning of February. Early in the latter month the abundant rain which happily fell throughout the province just "saved the situation," and enabled the zemindar

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

DISMISSAL OF COLONEL DU PATY DE CLAM.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Colonel du Paty de Clam has been compulsorily retired and dismissed from the staff of the French Army owing to his machinations with Major Esterhazy in connection with the Dreyfus affair.

SEPT. 13.

General Zarlinden, who replaced M. Cavaignac as French Minister for War, having examined the papers relating to the Dreyfus case, is convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and will resign his office if the Cabinet persists in a revision of the case.

A decision in the matter has been postponed until after the army manœuvres, which President Faure, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, is attending.

NEWS FROM UGANDA.

SEPT. 12.

Advices just to hand state that Major Martyn completely defeated the Uganda mutineers on the 4th August, killing forty and capturing thirty-four of the enemy.

Major Price, with a few Baluchis, gallantly captured the enemy's outposts on the preceding night.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY vs. POONA.

RETURN MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

The Bombay vs. Poona Match ended to-day in an easy win for the latter by an innings and 9 runs. Carnegy played an excellent innings of 34 without a chance, and Back played brilliantly for 58. The latter gave two chances, one a very hot one in the slips, and the other just before he got out to square leg. Yesterday, with a little over an hour to play, Bombay went out for their second innings, having to make 130 to save an inning's defeat. The wicket had improved a bit since yesterday morning, but was not good, and the light was distinctly bad. Holland and Scott batted first, but neither sending it home with the bowling, and it was not long before Holland was bowled by Deas before he had scored. Scott also did not trouble the scorer much, being caught by Beresford in the slips off Deas after he had made 2. Carnegy and Back, however, put a brighter complexion on the game, both men playing with great care, but punishing any loose balls severely. When time was called they were still together, Carnegy with 17 to his credit and Back with 200. In the failing light the stand they made was a really good performance. There was a good deal of rain in the night, and the wicket appeared very soft. On Tuesday morning it was 12-30 before play commenced, the overnight not outs, Carnegy and Back, facing the attack of Deas and Sale. For the first half dozen overs the cricket was of the slow order, only 3 singles being scored by Carnegy, but finally the latter let out at Sale and hit him nicely to square leg for 3, and in the next over hit Deas for a brace and three off successive balls, bringing the score to 60. Back followed his example by hitting Deas for a couple, and in the next over off Sale, Carnegy made an excellent drive for 3. Shearme now took the leather from Deas, and a single was scored off each ball of his first over. In his next over he completely beat Carnegy and bowled him all over his wickets. Carnegy played an invaluable innings for his side, and did not give a chance in his 34 (75-3-34). Back hit Sale to leg for 4, but lost his partner, Colville, in Shearme's next over, the former making a very feeble stroke and giving an easy catch at mid-on (79-4-0). Vines, the next man in, after playing an over from Deas, was bowled by Shearme without adding to the total (79-5-0). Macbeth joined Back, and the latter made a drive to the on for 2 and a beautiful hit to square leg for 5 off Sale, which brought the score up to 85. Sargent was put on at the pavilion end to give Sale a rest, and he seemed to suit Macbeth, who made 6 off his first over; but the latter, in attempting to hit Shearme in the following over, was caught at the wickets (91-6-6). Back meanwhile had been playing very nice cricket, and when Muirhead joined him brought the century up with a triplet and two braces off Shearme. Muirhead, after making 5, was caught by Deas off Sale (102-7-5). McCausland, the next man in, was smartly caught and bowled by Deas (102-8-0), and Meyer, who followed him, was soon disposed of, being caught in brilliant fashion by Bain at point off Sale (105-9-0). Mackay, the last man, kept up his wickets, while Back hit in merry fashion, and when the score had reached 120, the latter had the misfortune to be caught at the wickets off a bumpy one from Deas. Back played a sterling good innings, and it was very hard luck he did not carry his bat after such a sound display. With the close of the innings for 120, as stated above, Poona were left the victors by an innings and 9 runs. The following are the full scores :—

BOMBAY.

	1st Innings		2nd Innings	
Capt Holland, c Bain, b Sale	0	b Deas	0
Scott, c Pocock, b Deas	4	c Beresford, b Deas	2
Capt Carnegy, c Bain, b Sale	6	b Shearme	34
Back, st Young, b Sale	3	c sale, b Deas	58
Colville, c Sprott, b Sale	0	b Shearme	0
Vines, st Young, b Sale	0	b Shearme	0
Macbeth, c Sprott, b Sale	5	c Sprott, b Shearme	6
Muirhead, c Young, b Deas	8	c Deas, b Sale	5
McCausland, run out	0	c and b Deas	0
Meyer, st Young, b Sale	0	c Bain, b Sale	0
Mackay, not out	0	not out	3
		Extras	12
Total	29	Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W	W	R
Sale	10-3	3	18	6	7	33
Deas	19	5	11	3	4	33
Shearme	..	..	..	..	4	19
Laverton	..	..	..	..	0	11
Sargent	..	..	..	..	0	12

POONA.

First Innings.

Sale, c Meyer, b Carnegy	25
Pocock, c Holland, b Carnegy	12
Sprott, c Carnegy, b Macbeth	19
Deas, b Carnegy	6
Beresford, c Scott, b Macbeth	5
Young, st Muirhead, b Vines	6
Bain, c Meyer, b Macbeth	1
Shearme, b Colville	1
Laverton, c Vines, b Colville	3
Bradford, not out	53
Sargent, c Macbeth, b Carnegy	2
Extras	25
Total	158

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
*Carnegy	27	6	53	4
Mackay	6	0	14	0
Colville	13	5	27	2
Macbeth	12	4	25	3
Vines	6	0	14	1

* Bowled four no balls.

THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

The following nine players of the Presidency have been taken on the list of the Poona vs. Bombay cricket match : Captain Greig, Captain Newnham, Messrs. Bond, Deas, Sale, Sprott, Carnegy, Wilkins, and Ferryhough. The two players remaining must probably will be Mr. Raikes and Mr. Jardine or others.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATES.

Thirty-eight cases and 30 deaths were recorded in Hubli town on the 9th, and 31 cases and 27 deaths on the 10th ; in the Bhor State 5 cases and 9 deaths.

WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

TOURNAMENT AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 13.

The Royal Western India Golf Club Annual Tournament commenced in inclement weather. In this morning's handicap twenty-eight players competed. Mr. Stuart, Nagpore, came in first with a score of 93 less 4, 89 nett. Dr. Macdonald, Bombay, second with 103 less 6, 97 nett.

In the afternoon the Driving Competition was postponed on account of the weather. The Cleek and Putter Competition was played off. Dr. Macdonald was first with 25 less 2, 23 nett, for the five holes. Messrs. Acklom and McGuffie second with 28 less 3, 25 nett each.

In the Ladies' Handicap nine entered. Miss Whitton was first on the first round with a score of 48, and Mrs. Anderson second with 49. The second round was postponed. The course and the putting greens were not in the best of condition owing to the effects of the weather.

SECOND DAY.

This morning's play was for the Royal Western India Golf Club cup scratch, eight lowest scorers to play off by holes on the subsequent day. In the handicap on this round the eight were Messrs. Fischer, Jacob, Stuart, Reid, Young, Gray, Macdonald, and Boggs. The winners of the handicap were Mr. Fischer from scratch 96, Mr. Jacob of Manmad, second with 101 less 4, nett 97.

The Ladies' Handicap was won by Miss Whitton of Nagpore, scratch, 95, Mrs. Anderson of Nasik, scratch, being second with 99.

This afternoon, in the Allied Pairs Handicap twelve couples entered, Mrs. Jacob of Manmad, and Mr. Fischer being victors with a score of 53 less 6, nett 47.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

No further news has been received of the unrest amongst the Afridis, who seem to have an excellent harvest to occupy their attention. The Indian corn crop, which is now ripening, is exceptionally good this year.

Major Deane, Political Officer, Malakand, is expected in Simla on 18th.

PROBABLE DESPATCH OF GUNBOAT TO PERSIAN GULF.

A gunboat has been asked for and will probably be despatched from Bombay to protect British Indian interests in Shatt-El-Arab and the Persian Gulf during the date season.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Captain Tomlin Money Shewan, R.E., has extension of leave till 30th November next.

The Government of India have sanctioned the withdrawal of the 20th Madras Infantry from Tochi early next month.

Major-General Strahan, Surveyor-General of India, has been granted by the Secretary of State extension of service in his present appointment to 30th September, 1899.

No. 6 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, will proceed from Mandalay to Jutogh instead of to Darjeeling, and No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, from Jutogh to Darjeeling.

LIEUTENANT CASSERLEY RE-APPOINTED COMMANDANT, ASSIRGARH FORTRESS.

Lieutenant J. H. G. Casserley, 20th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant, Assirgarh Fortress.

SUICIDE OF PRIVATE TOUHEY.

Private Joseph Touhey, Yorkshire Regiment, committed suicide at Peshawar on Sunday by hanging himself.

SUICIDE OF A NATIVE RECRUIT.

Recruit Sandayal Singh, of the Bombay Sappers, also committed suicide on the same date at Kirkee by hanging himself to a tree.

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR GROSVENOR.

Major S. F. Grosvenor, 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, has applied to retire from the service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on 10th, evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 25-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
4 per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92¼
Bar Silver	27 15-16

The sum of about £30,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

PRESIDENCY MATCH.

THE PARSEE TEAM.

The following "revised" team will represent the Parsees in the Presidency Match at Poona this week. The team leaves Victoria Terminus to-day (Wednesday) by 2 p.m. train : Messrs. D. D. Kanga, Captain ; N. K. Bharucha ; N. C. Bapasola ; D. C. Daruwalla ; B. D. Gagrat ; K. K. Kharas ; B. C. Machliwalla ; K. M. Mistry ; D. E. Mody ; C. M. Patel ; D. N. Writer, and J. M. Divecha, Honorary Secretary, and Scorer.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain G. S. Broome, 29th Bombay Infantry, took over the duties of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District, yesterday.

Second-Lieutenant E. V. Tighe, Royal Artillery, died at Quetta on the 9th instant from enteric fever.

Major W. H. O'Neill, Royal Artillery, is under orders to proceed home at once on being posted to the Royal Horse Artillery Depot, Woolwich.

Colonel Major proceeds home on 6 months' sick leave.

Lady Nurses Mowbray and Maxwell-Muller, of the Army Nursing Service, are about to retire. Lady Nurses Loch, Betty, Cann, Lloyd and Ralt are granted extensions of service.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CYCLING GYMKHANA.

The following is the programme for Cycling Gymkhana to be held on the Marine Lines ground, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, at 5 p.m. tomorrow :—

1.—Polo Ball Race.
2.—One-mile Handicap.
3—Ladies' Handicap (2 laps).
4.—Necktie Race (Ladies' Nomination).
5.—Victoria Cross Race.
6.—Trick-riding Competition.

Chairs will be provided for spectators.

T. H. DOWNING, Sergt.-Major,
Honorary Secretary.

Under the title of "The Church Towers of Somerset," Messrs. Frost and Reed of Bristol are now issuing in serial form a work of much interest both to the archæologist and the lover of eclesiastical architecture. It will, when completed, comprise a series of no fewer than fifty-one signed artist's proof original etchings, by Mr. E. Piper, of the Society of Painter-Etchers, with an introduction and numerous descriptive articles contributed by Mr. J. Lloyd Warden Page, author of two well-known works on the antiquities and topographical characteristics of Dartmoor, Exmoor, and the hill county of West Somerset. Each part is enclosed in a handsome wrapper, and comprises two etchings with letterpress only. The work, which is issued to subscribers only, will extend to twenty-five parts, and will be strictly limited to 225 numbered copies, edition de luxe.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The Bank of England return shows that the note circulation has decreased almost a quarter of a milliom sterling, and this, taken in conjunction with country arrivals of gold, has caused the reserve to increase £341,665. The total now stands at £24,114,502, which represents a condition of affairs with reference to liability 1 1-8 per cent. better than the corresponding period of last year. The public deposits, owing to revenue payments, have increased some £393,833, and market balances are less by £882,026. During the past month other deposits have fallen off to the extent of over five millions. There is a further easing off in the New York Exchange, and, as we anticipated, everything points to an export of gold. Rates have become harder, brokers continuing to practically refuse business at present rates. Three months' bills are quoted 1 5-16. Day to day loans can be had for ½ per cent. without difficulty. There is not much demand for gold in the open market, and the price is unchanged. There is little doing in silver, but the price, in view of Spanish requirements, must rise.

The negotiations in connection with the Canadian Pacific rate war are dragging along with painful slowness. It can hardly seem credible that those in charge of matters really realise the situation. The enormous loss, the utter folly of this miserable rate cutting business, which has caused shareholders a diminution in returns of thousands of pounds, does not seem to stir the negotiators to a sense of the duty which they owe to those who have committed their affairs into their hands. Six months have now elapsed since this regrettable attitude was taken up by companies governed by presumably sensible men, and at least one-half of this period has been frittered away in useless endeavours to effect a compromise. We are now told that there is to be arbitration. When it comes we will believe in it. We have had so many canards lately that we hesitate to believe anything in connection with this matter. It is, however, in our opinion high time that the shareholders took the matter in hand. A few sensible men would end the matter in a few hours. Those at the helm seem incapable of guiding.

A Parliamentay return, moved for by Mr. David Thomas, on the subject of coal exports, has been issued, as prepared by the Board of Trade. The total export of coal from the principal districts of the United Kingdom to the principal groups of foreign countries and British possessions last year was 35,354,296 tons, being an increase of 2,406,616 tons as compared with 1896. The largest export was to France, the Channel Islands, Portugal, the Azores and Madeira, Spain and the Canary Isles, Gibraltar, Italy, Austrian territories, Malta, Greece, Turkey, South Russia, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, and some other countries. The quantity exported to this group in 1897 exceeded 17,500,000 tons, the increase being 1,677,000 tons. Next in magnitude were the exports of coal to the Baltic ports, the quantity being 13,195,000 tons, being an increase of more than 1,297,000 tons. There was an increase of about 23,000 tons in the export to British South Africa, and of 24,000 tons in the export to British North America, the United States (Atlantic), the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. A decrease of 333,000 tons took place in the export to the Indian Continent, making the actual quantity little more than 195,000 tons. The export to Peru, Ecuador, Chili, Bolivia, and the United States (Pacific) declined by 86,314 tons, and there was a falling off to the extent of 68,000 tons in the export to the East Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Bourbon, Arabia and Aden. The export to Brazil Uruguay and the Argentine Republic decreased by 57,000 tons, and that to the West Coast of Africa, Ascension, and St. Helena by 47,000 tons. The export to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Philippine Islands, China, Japan, Australasia, and the Pacific Islands, declined by 24,700 tons. The exports from the Bristol Channel ports last year took the lead, being above 16,000,000 tons, an increase of more than a million tons, over the previous year. The exports from the north-eastern ports were next in point of magnitude, being nearly 10,500,000 tons, an increase of above half a million. In respect to the ten groups of foreign countries and British possessions, there was an increase in the export to four, the remaining six being all subject to a decrease.

The following is Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s report on the American cotton position, dated New York, August 10 :—"So much has been said, and on the whole so well said, regarding the question of the crop and its effect on values during the past sixty days that scarcely anything remains to be presented. We all know the crop has reached this stage of its growth without serious disaster, that the prospect in Texas is exceedingly good, the outlook in the Atlantic fair, while the Mississippi Valley, with Alabama, complains of too much rain, and that complaints of a large plant, not well fruited, are the basis for the comparatively small number of poor reports which have come to hand. At the same time we know that the number of forward engagements made by Southern shippers, both to the East and to Europe, is smaller than for many seasons, and that the reserve supplies of both raw material and manufactured goods are larger in every direction than last year. In short, the factors visible at the present time, crop and supply, would indicate that present prices of cotton for delivery during January are relatively higher than they were last season. These ideas are as generally current abroad as at home, where spinners have not attempted to buy for forward delivery, looking for the coming movement of another large crop to cause a decline a point below the lowest prices on record, while good crop accounts have tempted many manufacturers to enter into engagements for the delivery of yarns and goods without securing the entire quantity of new material. What, therefore, is the reason that we find the Southern shipper indisposed to offer freely to Europe ? Is it because of the prospect of a late crop as a result of the rainy weather during July, or to the recollection of the severe losses caused by the sharp advance of 1895, due to drought, from a basis slightly higher than the present ? None can now expect a drought or heat as severe as that season ; it is too late, and the nights are daily becoming longer, which would temper a hot wave. Can we not find another reason in the light receipts of new cotton in the south-west, whence we receive our best crop reports ? So far the movement of new cotton is very small, even as compared with last season, when the crop was admitted to be a late one, and if the receipts represent accurately the condition of the plant, it will require seasonable weather and a late frost to obtain the promised large yield. There is apparently nothing in the immediate outlook to bring about an advance in cotton, but unless the movement increases there may be many spinners who will soon ask for some evidence of this "bumper" crop, and should the unexpected happen in a reduction of crop estimates through light receipts, an advance would follow. Probably this view of the market prevents any large offers from America."

The "Rio News" in its issue of August 2 reports as follows on the Brazilian coffee markets :—"The total sales for the previous week were only 36,000 bags, against entries of 56,249 bags and shipments of 51,477 bags. The business of the past week was but little better. On Monday the market showed signs of animation, and the packers bought freely from the factors on the bases of from 11dol.200 to 11dol.400 per arroba for No. 7 type. During the day the shippers also developed symptoms of activity, buying in 10,000 bags at 11dol.000 the arroba for No. 7, and the market closed firm at that quotation. In Santos the market was also firm, and good average sold at 7dol.500 the 10 kilos. The foreign markets all showed a tendency to rise slightly. The firmness of the Rio market was maintained on Tuesday, and business between packers and factors was arranged on a base of from 11dol.200 to 11dol.400 for No. 7. The shippers showed less interest, but made free offers of 7dol.000 per arroba, which were not generally acceptable. The business of the day was confined to some 6,000 bags, which were sold from 11dol.000 to 11dol.200, and the market closed firm, The Santos market closed firm at the prices of the previous day. In New York the market was strong and prices went up. The statistics of the previous week there showed that 54,000 bags had entered Americans ports, 49,000 bags had been sold, and the quantity to arrive had increased from 213,000 to 215,000 bags. The Havre market also showed a slight increase. On Wednesday the factors were very firm and in the transactions between themselves and the packers the prices ruled from 11dol.300 to 11dol.400 The American exporters did not show much interest in the market, and the 7,000 bags sold were mostly of choice grades. The market closed firm. There was no change in the Santos market, and all the foreign markets had a slight rise. The packers were shy on Thursday, and the business done between themselves and the factors was arranged at prices ranging from 11,dol.000 to 11,dol. 200 per arroba for No. 7. The shippers showed little interest, and what business was done was at 10, dol.800 their ideas of price as a general rule being some 200 reis less than those of the packers. The Santos market remained unchanged and the foreign market reports presented no features of interest. On Friday the factors held back, and there were few lots for sale. Those sold obtained prices from 10 dols. 800 to 11 dols. 000 the latter price being in accordance with the ideas of the sellers. There was some demand on the part of the shippers during the day, but this was chiefly confined to chioce qualities. Some 3,000 bags were disposed of, and the market closed in a very undecided state. This was not improved on Saturday, when the shippers held aloof, and the business done between factors and packers was arranged from 10 dols. 800 to 11 dols. 300. The few bags sold were bought at 10 dols. 800 per arroba for No. 7 type."

The report of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations for the year ended June 30, 1898, has been issued to the members. The Committee say that in no previous year of its existence has the increasing work of the Federation demanded and received more careful and serious attention. "First of all, the wages reduction movement, though not carried out to a successful issue, was the means of bringing together for the first time the whole trade to take concerted action in conserving its interests. This joint movement establishes a precedent for similar proceedings in the future on any matter, in case it be found necessary. The Workmen's Compensation Act has entailed great responsibility on your Executive. After most serious and prolonged consideration a new and far-reaching principle has been adopted, namely, that of indemnifying members of local associations within the Federation against claims under the new Act, &c. Local disputes have taken up more time than usual, owing to the uncompromising attitude of the representatives of the workpeople. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that only one strike causing a stoppage of machinery has occurred. After several meetings with the employers in the district your Committeee are glad to report that the leading firms in Glossop have joined the Federation. It need hardly be said that the stronger the Federation is the more prepared it will be to defend the just interests of the trade."

Regarding labour disputes the report says :—Whilst the number of dispute cases adjudicated upon during the past year under the terms of the Brooklands Agreement do not show an important increase on the previous twelve months, they have been distinctly more difficult to settle, and considerably more meetings have been necessary, owing to the harassing attitude of the operatives' representatives. Most of the disputes have again been in connection with the Cardroom Amalgamation. Only in one case has a strike occurred, viz. at Messrs. Lees and Knott, Limited, Ashton-under Line. This lasted for four weeks. The operatives returned to work, however, on the terms at which they were working when they came out, an agreement having been signed that after certain alterations, &c., had been made in the machinery the whole question would again be adjudicated upon. The disputes generally have been to readjust the rates of wages according to the list, but 'hoppers' and revolving flat card arrangements have taken up a good deal of time at several of the joint meetings." The Federation, it would appear, decline to allow "outsiders" to guide them in fixing the wages of members. The report has the following paragraph :—"On the 12th January, 1898, a conference was held with the representatives of the Cardroom Operatives as to ascertaining the average work and wages in the Ashton-under-Lyne district, with a view to settle the rates of wages in several departments. The operatives contended that all the mills in the district should come within the average. Your representatives laid it down, however, as a permanent rule, from which they could not deviate, that the Federation could not allow concerns outside the local Associations within the Federation to guide the Federation in fixing wages."

The usual comparison of Stock Exchange values by the "Bankers' Magazine" shows an aggregate of £3,224,778,000 for the 325 representative securities selected, at the prices on August 20, as against £3,215,414,000, the aggregate value at the price on June 18. The comparison is, as a rule, made monthly, but the July valuation was omitted this year. The figures show a rise of 9,364,030, within the two months. This is equivalent to only a small fraction of 1 per cent., the net movement having been comparatively slight. Investment stocks have been steady, and a small decline in British funds and colonial securities is mainly due to the deduction of interest paid since the last valuation. Foreign Government securities have been fairly active, and movements in prices have been considerable in either direction. The most prominent feature has been the marked recovery in Spanish on the conclusion of the war, and this mainly accounts for a material rise in foreign stocks. Home railway stocks have been somewhat dull, the half-yearly results offering no great inducement to purchasers for the rise. Deduction of the half-yearly dividends, however, has had much to do with the decline in prices. In speculative markets interest during the last two months has mainly centred in Canadian and American railroad securities. In the former group a considerable decline has taken place, owing to the "break" in Grand Trunk stocks, on diminished traffic receipts. American railroad shares and bonds, on the other hand, show a very striking advance. The movement has been initiated from New York, but a certain amount of speculative interest has been aroused amongst professional dealers on this side. Among miscellaneous markets a feature has been a considerable improvement in the shares of certain iron, coal and steel companies.

In their circular dated August 19 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, discuss the effect of the recent predictions of another huge crop of American cotton. "With the publication of the Bureau report, which was accepted as pointing towards a very large yield of cotton this season," they remark, "a rumour, repeated from Europe, that Mr. Neill would issue a very large crop estimate, became current, and had more effect upon the trade than the statement of the Government. A large amount of cotton which has been held for many months was thrown upon the market, causing a sharp decline, until quotations approaching the lowest ever known were recorded. At the decline a feeling of demoralisation is apparent notwithstanding the light movement of the new crop due to the recent rainy weather throughout the cotton belt, which, private advices have stated, caused considerable injury to the cotton crop. This, however, has been passed over by the Government and is believed by the spinning trade to ensure a late but large crop. Everyone will admit that the crop early in the season was two weeks ahead of last season ; now, from climatic conditions, it is apparently two weeks later, and therefore will be subject to greater injury from an early frost or severe September storms. Judging from the present movement, the receipts for the next month will be lighter than during the same period for the past two years, and we think the market may be subjected to many sudden fluctuations, due to changes in the weather. In this connection it is generally believed that one million to one million and a half bales were added to the crop last season by the late date of frost and the perfect autumn. It is understood that Mr. Neill estimates that a crop about half a million bales less than last year is certain, while a larger yield is not only possible but probable. Therefore we have a large crop expected at low prices, against a decidedly later movement than for the past two years. The trade believes that with a crop approaching last season's yield we shall see the lowest prices ever recorded for cotton, and the depression of the past two years intensifies this 'bearish' sentiment. In fact, nearly everyone expects lower prices."

The Rev. Forbes Phillips ("Athol Forbes"), the Vicar of Gorleston, stated in a sermon the other day that he believed in a future life for animals, and that he would far rather meet them in heaven than many human beings of his acquaintance.

"Mord Em'ly," Mr. W. Pett Ridge's new novel, which deals with the life of a Walworth girl between the ages of thirteen and eighteen, will be published in London next month by Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson ; in New York by Messrs. Harper.

SURVEY WORK IN BALUCHISTAN.

TROUBLES OF A SURVEYOR.

The following interesting extracts are from the narrative report of Captain J. M. Burn, R. E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, on the Trigonometrical Operations in South-East Baluchistan :—

The season has been an exceptional one, owing to the somewhat peculiar, and at times often dangerous, circumstances under which we have had to carry out the work. It was towards the end of the season 1895-96 that the Jam of Las Bela died, and as our work was to commence this year in the Jam's territory the thorny question of the succession to the title became one of more than ordinary interest to us. When we left Bela last year in April, the second son of the Jam was in temporary rule, but during the recess season the elder son was, by the orders of the Government, installed on the gadi. He, however, soon began to have serious differences with the Political Agent.

By December 5th I got out to a place called Mach, half-way between Bela and Jhau, having in the meantime been again enlivened with a letter from Mr. Hickie, to very much the same purport as the one I had lately received from Mr. Pruntly. I met both of the above Assistants at Mach, and discussed matters with them. I found here that a son-in-law of Sardar Saffar Khan of Jhau had been out at our Mach camp, but that he had evidently been playing his own game entirely, and, far from helping us, had even been doing underhand things to thwart us in our work. I never had the satisfaction of an interview with this gentleman, for when he heard I was coming into camp, he cleared out, and I never had a chance again of seeing him. I at once sent off Rahim Khan (the responsible Jamadar sent from Kalat) to Jhau with a carefully but strongly worded letter to Saffar Khan. Briefly, I wrote to this effect, "My work has been stopped. You are the responsible man in these parts, and I decline absolutely to discuss matters with any one else except you. If you won't come here then, I must come to you. I shall pitch my camp at Jhau, and simply tell the Government that you alone are responsible for any loss of money that occurs, probably about a lakh of rupees. Just as I was on the point of starting for Jhau, I was suddenly taken very ill with what I at first thought was going to be cholera, but it turned out to be only the effects of a bad chill, but for three days I was unable to move ; however, no delay really occurred, for Sardar Saffar Khan actually did come out to meet me. It would be as well here if I gave you a short description of this man, for he played an important part in our affairs this past season.

This man is the chief Sardar in the Jhau district, while his elder brother is the headman of the influential tribe of the Bizenjhaos, and lives at Nal, an important town north of Bela. Saffar Khan is not I believe, on very good terms with the political authorities of Kalat. He is an old man, and has all his life, from what I heard from Captain Le Mesurier shown a decided antipathy to all Europeans and has never been known to voluntarily help them in any way if he could avoid doing so. Consequently when he arrived in my camp, I was agreeably surprised. I was confident that if I could only once get

FACE TO FACE WITH HIM

I would soon get him to do what I wanted, and as events have shown, I was correct in my surmise. When I sent for him to talk over matters, I met him with as much ceremony as I could, asked him to come and sit down in the largest tent I had at my disposal, and for the next few hours we had animated discussion.

To have no misunderstandings, I myself first spoke what I had to say in English to my recorder : this was given in Hindustani to Rahim Khan, and he in his turn translated my words into Baluchi. I first of all carefully explained the objects of our survey, and its entirely non-political character, that I was glad to meet him face to face for I could now ask him point blank whether he meant to help me or not. He here expressed his willingness to do anything I wanted. I then said that what I wanted was, that he should give to each of my working squads one really influential man to accompany them, and each lamp squad should have one or two men, to be obtained locally, who would remain with or near the squad until the work was done, and who would have to personally guard the men of the squads. These details were all satisfactorily arranged, and the rate of wages for the services to be rendered settled, when he in his turn asked some favours of me.

First that I should pardon his son-in-law Mir Omar Khan for the unsatisfactory way he had lately been behaving, and that I should not indent on him for any camels or supplies, as he had none of either to spare. I agreed to these conditions, and after a few amicable remarks our meeting ended.

It was a satisfactory one, and I felt somewhat pleased, for I believe I am the only European that he has ever gone out of his way to assist at all, and the only pressure I could bring to bear on him was purely of a moral kind. We all marched off again from Mach to our respective stations, and the rest of the season, when in Jhau territory, had no more bother to speak of with any of the inhabitants.

On the way to Goko H. S., the next station I went via Bela, and was lucky enough to be able to halt there and spend Xmas day amongst genial friends, a thing I have not been able to do for a good many years now. I finished off Goko by January 6th and then went on to the central station of Dosar or Dileki. I had a great deal of trouble and worry with this station, for to begin with, the ground round about the hill belonged to a most unruly fellow of the name of "Rozi" Mr. Hickie, who built the station, never saw him. From Goko I sent off a messenger to Rozi to tell him to send me a guide. He sent a guide, but evidently told him to take care he did not take me by the only practical route which went to Rozi's village, but to make me come, with my camels, if possible, by a track only fit for unloaded men. After two days' marching and making about eight miles of path, I found myself at the foot of a range, towering some 2,000 feet above me, nearly all

SOLID ROCK AT A SHARP INCLINE,

over which the guide said we must go. I at once went up the hill, from the top of which I could see Rozi's *got* or village only a few miles away but saw that no camels possibly make a path, even for half-laden camels, under three or four days, so I came down that hill determined to have it out with the guide. When I got hold of him, I made him a prisoner and said I would send him into Bela to the Political Agent. I thoroughly frightened him, and the result was that I got at the truth, and that the facts that he was a comparative stranger to the country and had only been temporarily stopping with Rozi. He knew there was another way, but swore he had never traversed it. Next morning we retraced our steps, and I had one of the hardest marches I have ever had. To go only some three miles in a straight line, we certainly covered over 25, over about as bad ground as it was possible for camels to go. I kept ahead the whole day, with a small squad of men, repairing the track as fast as I could.

About midday, just as we were on the worst bit of the road crossing over a range about 2,500 feet high it began to rain heavily, and we were soon all soaked. We could only get the camels along by continually throwing down fine sand on the slippery rock so as to give the animals a foothold. I had about 30 camels with me, but the going was so bad, that on that march, two laid down, absolutely refused to move on, and finally died where they lay. On getting to Dosar H. S., I immediately sent off for Rozi, who after some delay, turned up in my camp with a few of his followers, all armed to the teeth, evidently mistrusting my intentions. However, I was again able to persuade him of my entirely pacific work, but soon found out that he wanted to be considered quite

INDEPENDENT OF THE OTHER CHIEFS,

around him, and what he really wanted was to get some money out of me. I consequently promised him that I would reward him with the sum of Rs. 50 if he undertook that my squad on the hill should, later on, be sent into Jhau without having suffered any molestation. He at once jumped at these terms, which were finally faithfully carried out on both sides. I sent the observatory tent and some of the kit up the hill on January 13th meaning to go up myself next pay. Most fortunate it was that I did not go up, for about midday it began to blow very hard and by the evening a cyclone was blowing and the temperature fell rapidly. It froze hard that night, so much so that the water in the bath room of my tent was frozen solid. Next morning things were even worse, and knowing the men on the hill must have had an awful night of it, I called for some volunteers, and went up the hill myself. It was all I could do to get up, for the force of the wind was tremendous and the cold intense. When I got up I found that the observatory tent had been blown down, and had fared somewhat badly (of course the instrument was not up) while all the men I had sent up the day before were lying in a half unconscious state, huddled up together under a blown down shouldari. I got the observatory tent at once collected together, and got it, and all the men, down the hill to our camp at the foot as quickly as possible. This intense cold continued for another two or three days, but the violent wind, raised such a thick dust that I could not begin observing at this station until January 20th, and could not get to the foot of Washapi H. S, the next station, until the end of the month.

On the whole I found it fairly easy to get along with all the inhabitants of Baluchistan whom I met on my work. They are an independent set of fellows, all very lazy and indolent, but almost without exception extremely poor and at the same time very avaricious, so if one wants anything done, one can generally get it done, if patience and tact be exercised, providing one shows one is willing to pay for their services. They have been willing enough to sell us sheep and goats whenever required at rather enhanced rates

A YEAR OF PARSEE PROGRESS.

To-day is the last day of the Parsee year, and to-morrow the Parsees celebrate the new year with the customary festivities. Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, the industrious author of the "Parsee Prakash," expresses his opinion, in a review of the chief events and incidents of the past year, that it has been one of fair progress among his co-religionists.

Commencing with the most prominent characteristic of Parsees namely, their disposition for philantrohropy and charity, they have given away Rs. 12,00,000 for various religious, charitable, educational, and other equally laudable objects during the year under review. Foremost among the religious endowments is the building and consecration of the new firetemple in Girgaum Road, the cost and maintenance fund being raised by general subscriptions among the community, the chief priest being Dustoor Dr. Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana, the office devolving in succession to his male heirs. As a matter of course the Petit family has, as in previous years, distinguished itself by its acts of large-hearted benevolence. Among these are residential quarters erected for housing poor Parsee families provided by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., who has also established a school for educating their children, and a separate house to be used on some festive occasions. The late lamented Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit had transformed the J. N. Petit Library into the Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Institute at a cost of Rs. 2,25,000, a magnificent building in Hornby Road, nearly opposite to the old Petit House, Fort. The library is one of the most popular institutions, and is patronized by hundreds of subscribers. Bai Pherozebai, widow of the late Mr. N. J. Wadia, has given Rs. 25,000 for adding a ward to the Parsee Maternity Hospital to accommodate six beds. Rs. 30,000 have been subscribed from the funds of the late Mr. Dhunjibhoy Edulji Allbless, and by his daughter, Bai Dinbai, for opening a charitable dispensary near the residences recently erected for poor families. Khan Bahadur Mancherjee Cowasjee Marzban, C. I. E. has raised by his personal exertions a large sum for providing huts for the poor people who had been deprived of their houses by the destructive fire that occurred at Worli a short time ago, the principal subscribers being Parsees. Mr. Cowasjee Bejonjee Parukh put aside Rs. 24,000 for building houses for indigent Parsee families ; and Mr. Fardoonjee Bomanjee Jejeebhoy presented 1,000 square yards of his land situated at Dadar for building a house for corpse bearers. As is well known, the Parsees make large endowments on the occasion of performing the third day's funeral obsequies after a person's death ; and during the past year the handsome sum of Rs. 4,40,000 was set apart for various benefactions, the principal items being Rs. 2,70,000 by Bai Dinbai Petit's executors ; Rs. 57,400 by Sir Dinshaw Petit on the death of his eldest daughter, Bai Bhikhaijee, wife of Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dadyseth ; Rs. 32,000 by Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, of Karachi, on the death of his wife, Bai Soonabai, daughter of Mr. Cowasji Dady Limji

standard. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar has been appointed Professor of the Government Law Class. Mr. Cowasji Nowroji Camaji has been selected to proceed to England to prosecute his studies with the aid of the Government of India scholarship of the value of £200. Several young Parsee gentlemen have passed as barristers-at-law, solicitors, pleaders, &c. Hormusji Manekji Masina has successfully passed his examination of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, he being the only native on this side of India who has had the honour of possessing this coveted degree. Mr. Kavashaw Dadabhai Naigaumvala was selected to take observations at Jehoor on the occasion of the total eclipse of the sun at the expense of the Government, which also supplied him with instruments and necessary appliances.

In athletics and physical strength the Parsees are foremost among the natives. In the cricket field they have gained a name, and in swimming exhibitions they have carried prizes. Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Manekji Edulji Rustomjee Reporter was awarded a silver medal for services in connection with the Burmese campaign. In tiger slaying the Parsees have come out conspicuous. Two or three names may be especially mentioned viz., Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Wacha of Hyderabad, Mr. D M Mody of Mount Abu, and Mr S Ratanji Dubash of the Indian Civil Service.

The obituary list includes the names of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C S I., the third Baronet, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, M.D., of London, Bai Dinbai N. Petit, Mr. Jehangir Rustomji Mody, Kavashaw Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy, Cowasjee S. Metha, Dr Hormusjee Dosabhoy Peshkar, &c. During the year 1,094 births and 1,853 deaths were recorded, and 250 marriages and 14 re-marriages were celebrated among the Parsees.

THE PLAGUE AND ITS REMEDY.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly allow me to publicly congratulate Prof. Gajjar or his success in removing the stains that defaced the marble statue of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. It fills the heart of every citizen of Bombay with a feeling of joy that they have at least one among them, whose scientific attainments not only are equal to several eminent scientists of the day, but whose attainments in science has proved to be of a far superior character, and who has so very successfully accomplished the task in which all the experts of this Presidency failed. Matters had reached to such a stage that it was contemplated to remove bodily that part of the statue which had been so shamefully disfigured. Had it not been for the efforts of Prof. Gajjar, it would have remained a standing disgrace to Bombay that none could be found throughout the length and breadth of the Bombay Presidency who could spare Bombay from such a humiliating action as to cut the upper portion of the statue of our benign Queen-Empress and send it for repairs to Europe. The authorities in charge did well in acceding to the request of Prof. Gajjar to try his efforts, which have been crowned with so complete a success. I simply wish that the Municipality and the Government would see their way to call Professor Gajjar to their assistance in the all-absorbing problem of the day—the plague. I think the rare scientific attainments of the Professor might be turned to good account. Of all the disinfectants that are in vogue at present, Professor Gajjar's anti-plague powder is the best in my opinion. What we require is to have such a disinfectant as would not only kill plague-germs, but would prevent the growth of plague-germs. The object might be attained by a disinfectant which is non-poisonous. Our ordinary disinfectants, such as phenyle, carbolic acid, chloride of lime, perchloride of mercury, &c., are almost all more or less poisonous. These disinfectants have evidently the power of killing plague-germs, but they have probably not the power of preventing their growth, otherwise there would have been no recrudescence of plague, wherever they are used. When these disinfectants are used they kill the plague-germs and the poison remains, and rats coming in contact with the poison inhale it and die from the effects of the poison. And everybody knows that there is some dubious connection between the dying of rats and plague. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that some such disinfectant should be resorted to which, while it can produce the same effects as the other disinfectants, is non-poisonous. Boiling hot water disinfectant (and it has been bacteriologically proved that it kills plague-germs within a few seconds) or Prof. Gajjar's disinfectants will, I think, answer this purpose. I have used Prof. Gajjar's anti-plague powder, and I have had his "fluid" tried experimentally by a bacteriologist and it killed plague germs immediately. Prof. Gajjar's disinfectants are non-poisonous in their character, and hence, wherever they are used, they kill the plague germs without leaving any injurious effects behind. I therefore venture to suggest to the authorities in charge of plague to make a wider use of Prof. Gajjar's disinfectants. But in order to find their exact effect, it is necessary that, for a time at least, other disinfectants should be done away with. If it is impossible to summarily dismiss the other disinfectants, a district should be chosen where nothing but Prof. Gajjar's disinfectants should be used, care being taken to request all the inhabitants of the district not to use any other disinfectant, even privately, either by itself or by mixing it with chunam while whitewashing, because if any private individual were to use any other disinfectant in the district where the authorities are trying as an experiment Prof. Gajjar's disinfectants, all the efforts of the authorities will be of no purpose, as then there is the danger of rats dying owing to the poison left by the poisonous disinfectants used. If a trial is given to Prof. Gajjar's disinfectants for a month in the way suggested, I am led to believe the results will be very satisfactory. Choose the district where the plague is at its highest, use Prof. Gajjar's disinfectants only for a month, and mark the progress of the plague and compare it with other districts. Take, for instance, the Mandvi district, which is the most affected district, and give a month's trial to Prof. Gajjar's disinfectants according to above directions and mark the results.

Just as Prof. Gajjar has succeeded in cleansing the Queen's statue and in removing the stains on it, and thus solved a problem which baffled the most able experts in the Presidency, it is just possible, if he is called upon to devise new methods of dealing with the plague along with the use of his disinfectants, he might be able to plan a clean bill of health in due course of time for that very district which was the other day declared to be the district hopelessly beyond the reach of sanitary measures short of fire, and hence he may be able to solve the plague problem.—Yours, &c.,

DEVKARAN NANJI.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Sept. 13.

STREETS AND STREET-LIGHTING IN BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When it rains in Bandora the poor pedestrians are not only drenched, but also get themselves soiled with the streams of water and the mass of accumulated mud all along the roads, attributable to the negligence of the Bandra Municipality. A great deal of inconvenience is caused owing to the dimness of the lights, which are placed too far apart. The old maxim, 'something is better than nothing,' is inapplicable in this case, as that something is here equal to nothing: it serves no purpose at all. Road macadamising is sometimes done, as every one knows, in the rainy season at Bandra, so it needs but little mention. To add to our misery, the dogcart-wallahs, while trying to display their horsemanship, drive their dogcarts two or three in a line, having little regard for the safety of poor pedestrians, who have to get aside, even into the gutters, for fear of losing their lives, or to escape from the merciless whip with which they are threatened. The local police, it seems, cannot interfere or take any steps to prevent such things. Often dogcarts have been seen to have collided with other carriages, running the danger of falling into the gutters. It is an open secret that accidents have lead to legal proceedings here during the past few years. The posting of a few constables on the principal roads to regulate traffic might obviate many accidents. The police authorities will, it is hoped, attend to this. Gutters, which are all choked up with accumulated mud, do not afford any passage to the streams running on the roads. It is the duty of the Municipality to remedy this, I think. The lighting of the Bandra roads throughout the monsoon at shorter distances, whether it be a dark or moonlight night, is deemed necessary by almost every resident.—Yours, &c.,

M. S. NICHOLSON.

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	1,150	900	...	2,050
Total for 4 weeks ...	1,550	1,100	..	2,650
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	377	110	2	489
Per mile of Ry do.	22	6	..	28
Total to corresponding date do.	1,530	572	6	2,108

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 111
Ditto; to date ..... " 442

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	2
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	8	1	
	Chuckla	0	0	34
	Umarkhady	2	2	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	5	2	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	23
	Bhuleshwar	2	1	
	Khara Talao	1	1	
	Kumbharwada	4	1	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	8
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	26
	Kamatipura	5	8	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	0	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewree	0	0	5
	Sion	0	1	
G	Mahim	0	0	
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-E. & Unknown	2	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		1	
	Telagu		1	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Dariasthan		1	18
	Modikhana		3	
	Madunpura		2	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Khoja		2	
	Total	33	30	126
	Total death to date	31,839	27,289	
	Total same date last year	6	6	113

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending September 9th were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	209	169
Karachi	2	1
Poona	2	0
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	1	0
Kaira	3	0
Broach	60	39
Surat	67	53
Thana	149	104
Nasik	149	103
Poona	16	13
Satara	229	164
Sholapur	31	25
Belgaum	786	534
Dharwar	1,047	892
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	139	91
Kathiawar	276	159
Kolhapur	414	273
Cutch	38	35
Rewa Kantha	11	6
Palanpur	0	1
Sachin	1	0
Akalkot	30	21
Aundh	0	3
Bhor	78	59
Total	3,637	2,749

The total plague mortality to date stands as follows :—

Deaths previously reported	1,02,763
" week ending Sept. 9.	2,749
Total to date	1,05,512

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY'S RETURNS.

THE returns issued from the Health Office on Friday showed that one suspected case of plague occurred in Ward No. 5, and proved fatal. The patient, a Hindu, was attacked in Juggoobohan Mullick's Lane and was removed to the Caste Hospital in Harrison Road, where he died soon after admission. The general death-rate of the city was 55.

A SUSPECTED BUSTI.

A report having been officially made to the Chairman of the Corporation and the Health Officer that several suspected cases of plague were discovered in a busti at Pathuriaghata, Mr. Greer, with Dr. Pettifer and Captain Liddell, R. E. proceeded to the spot yesterday morning and inspected the houses in the locality. Strict inquiries made of the people it appeared that the cases reported were not plague. A searching enquiry into the matter has been ordered by the Chairman, and a careful watch is being kept by the authorities to see that none of the inhabitants of the busti remove.

SATURDAY'S RETURNS.

There were no fresh cases of suspected plague nor deaths reported from the Medical College Hospital or any of the Ward Hospitals, to the Health Officer on Saturday. The totals therefore remained the same as on the previous day, namely 228 suspected cases and 189 deaths.—"Englishman" (Sept 12.)

REFORM IN CHINA.

THE LATEST EDICT BY THE EMPEROR.

A CHINESE Imperial edict was issued on the 10th ultimo, exhorting once more the Imperial Ministers and high provincial authorities of the Empire to be earnestly to work and supplement his Majesty's endeavours to reform the country, 'It has been the habit of one-half of our officers to observe only the technicalities ("guarding the ink") of old and obsolete usages, remarks the decree in question, 'and we have tried once before to lay bare the utter uselessness of such practices in the government of the Empire in the present crisis. We enlarged upon the high importance of keeping up and educating ourselves with the procedure of modern times and warned our officers from treading in the footsteps of the ancients of the Sung and Ming eras. In fact, his majesty again tries to open the eyes of his officers to the fact that China has suffered heavily, almost to the verge of a catastrophe, through adhering too literally to the tenets of the ancients, and plainly says, 'the times and the crisis which hang over us must force us to take steps towards strengthening ourselves, and unless we cast away from us sincerely the practices of old, embrace at once a thorough reformation and make a new era of progress and modern education, their is no hope of success before us.' In the same edict his Majesty eulogises the earnest and diligent efforts of Chen Pao-Chen, Governor of Hunan, to educate his subjects in that province in a knowledge of Western sciences and the extreme value of keeping level with the times. This Governor has persevered in his attempts at supplementing the earnest wishes of the Throne, although he may have met obstruction and bigoted conservatism in his work, Governor Chen has gone on in spite of all and this example his Majesty puts before all his officers to imitate. The bane of China has been the deeply-rooted system of inertness and a clinging to obsolete customs. This, indeed, it should be the true duty of each and every officer to shake off, in defiance of the hostile attitude of the uneducated majority. The Emperor winds up with saying that it is his earnest desire that all his officers, his Ministers of the Crown and provincial authorities, high and low, should keep this edict in mind, rouse themselves up into activity, enlighten and educate themselves to what is going on at the present moment and do, every one, his best to cast off the shackles of obselete useless customs.—*N. C. Daily News.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair chairmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottles Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London. England.

THE BEST SPECIAL REMEDY. Kemp's MALABAR CAPSULES are always in good condition and perfectly reliable. Price Rs. 2-4 per Bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

AN "eminent lawyer" writes to the "Rast Goftar" as follows, regarding the late Chief Justice, Sir Charles Farran : The Lord Chief Justice of Bombay, on whom 'all the weight of learning sat lightly like a flower,' has faded and gone to his rest like the flower that was in its full bloom yesterday and has faded to day. In the full vigour of life he was seen in his best form by the public of Bombay when he took a prominent part at the meeting held in Bombay in memory of the late Sir Jamsetji. He was in the full activity of his judicial work a fortnight ago, and all at once the ruthless hand of death has laid him low. Sir Charles Farran by his long standing at the Bar and on the Bench was the most popular, esteemed and respected citizen in Bombay. By his death the city has lost a most upright, judicious and learned judge, the community has lost one of its foremost useful citizens, and the High Court its most brilliant ornament. His loss on the Bench of the High Court will be simply irreparable. A more sympathetic and noble-hearted friend of the natives of this Presidency it will be difficult to meet. He was known as one who strictly held the scales of justice, and never stooped to any class or race distinctions. To those who had the good fortune of knowing him personally he was a staunch, kind-hearted, cheerful friend. To his family now in London the shock of his death will be terrible. All Bombay will console with Lady Farran and her family in this sad and melancholy loss which she has sustained. The sympathy of the community will be with the family of the deceased Chief Justice.

PRINCE RANJITSINGJEE IN BOMBAY.

Speaking of the entertainments given in honour of Prince Ranjitsingjee, the "Gujerati" observes : Prince Ranjitsingjee has had a number of grand receptions and entertainments in his honour in Poona and Bombay. His brilliant success in the noble game of cricket has won him the esteem and admiration of Englishmen, and in consequence he has naturally become an object of love and a source of inspiration to his own countrymen. Poona seems to have surpassed itself in its enthusiasm for the prince, and the members of the Bombay Gymkhana were likewise under the influence of a similar inspiration. His name and fame as a cricketer had already proved a great incentive to our younger cricketers, and his visit to Western India has doubly quickened their ardour.

COOPING UP THE POPULATION.

Referring to the recently proposed modification of plague rules and regulations, "the Indian Spectator" states : Another important announcement of Government's intentions *re* plague measures in our city is that the Island of Salsette is to be the limit of Bombay for plague purposes, so that intercourse between the city and its suburbs will now become free. The policy of cooping up the population only ends in concentrating the disease and increasing its virulence as well as spreading capacity. That was our experience during the second visitation of the epidemic. In fact, salvation from plague would seem to be much more surely than in any thing else, in the policy of encouraging timely and temporary migration from the affected place to the open fields and lands around. The plague marches like a war, when in epidemic form, and its life is generally two to three months. An exodus during this period of all who can go away is the best method of saving human life, and, we should think, also of lessening the duration and the intensity of the epidemic ; for exodus means lessening of over-crowdedness and consequently of filth, dirt, and spread of the disease by contact. The better-to-do classes go out in camp, of their free accord, and it should be the endeavour of the authorities to enable the poorer classes too, to do the same at nominal cost. It is this way they fight the plague in the Himalayan district where it is endemic. It should not be impossible to follow the same method in our City and Presidency.

PROFESSOR GAJJAR'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Regarding Professor Gajjar's success in removing the stains from the Queen-Empress's statue, the "Rast Goftar" says: It is indeed a matter for great satisfaction and pride for Bombay and especially the native community, that Professor T. K. Gajjar has, after anxious and persevering work of three months, succeeded in removing the stains from the Queen's Statue on the Esplanade. The statue has been hidden from public view for the last two years, and the circumstance gave intense grief to the loyal populations of Bombay, and we think that the authorities will be meeting a wide-spread and intense desire on the part of all classes of the community if a formal opening ceremony were performed by his Excellency the Governor at an early date, and the occasion made one of public rejoicing. Various trials and experiments for removal of the stains were made by all scientific men available, including the Government Chemical Analyser, during the last two years, but with no effect. As time went on the stains became naturally more and more fixed, and ultimately the authorities in sheer despair decided to remove the head of the statue and replace it by another. Coming at this stage Professor Gajjar indeed ventured on a very difficult, and at that looked almost an impossible task under very discouraging circumstances. But he appears to have overcome all difficulties by his high and unique scientific attainments.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind," after referring to Mr. Gajjar's claims to distinction, discourses : Lastly, we have to congratulate India itself on having among some of her most talented sons so sober yet so profound a scientist in practical chemistry as Professor Gajjar. And to all India it is a satisfaction that such a native of the soil should have earned the laurels or the prize of removing the ugly stains which had baffled all the men of science belonging to the foreign agency. It is a curious but most rejoicing circumstance that a premier Native Prince like the Gaikwad of Baroda should have presented H. M.'s statue to Bombay and that an alumnus, and most probably an alumnus of his, Technical College, should have carried off the honour, the rare honour, of a scientific experiment in removing ugly stains from the pure marble. Thus all India, including the Indian and Bombay Governments, should be proud of Professor Gajjar, of whose solid scientific attainments, we are right in saying, very few indeed in the population are aware.

The "Gujarati" remarks in the course of a long notice : The remuneration he will get is scarcely commensurate with the difficulty of the work he undertook. But he has the satisfaction of achieving what others failed to do, and removing the defilements on the most admired and respected statue in Bombay. This is a feat of which any one may justly feel very proud ; and we congratulate the Professor on the reputation he has won as an eminent chemist at Baroda and in Bombay. His performance has already met with very wide appreciation.

MR. TILAK'S RELEASE FROM JAIL.

In reference to Mr. Tilak's release from jail, the "Rast Goftar" states : We were, we believe, the first on this side of India to recommend the Government, in the exercise of their right of clemency, to release Mr. Tilak from jail, as the law had been amply vindicated by a sufficiently long incarceration, which had at the time a prejudicial effect on his by no means strong constitution. The appeal, made by Professor Max Muller, Sir W. Hunter, and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree to Her Majesty the Queen through the Secretary of State for India, to put a period to his imprisonment would have been promptly responded, to, were it not for the fact that, contrary to a solemn compact made that certain leaders of the Congress should have nothing whatever to do with the appeal, a name was smuggled in at the eleventh hour without its being brought to the notice of the distinguished gentlemen who signed the appeal. Mr. Tilak, for aught we know, would have been set free some months ago, were it not for the mischief caused by his own friends, who continually attacked the authorities, both in India and in England.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes : The Government of Bombay has been pleased to release Mr. Tilak from the jail, of course, on the understanding that the unexpired period of his sentence would be put into practical effect by deeds that have masterful sanity. Poona again raises his head to talk rank disloyalty and preach disaffection. To the intrepid Mr. Tilak this condition must have seemed meaningless. For to him it would have mattered little whether the Government cared to release him now or at the expiration of the sentence passed by the Court. And as to his future behaviour that all depends on the spirit and progress of the times. To therefore hold the unexpired portion of his sentence "in terrorem" over his devoted head, is in our opinion, another piece of that official obduracy which not all the bitter experience of the past could allay. The bureaucrat, even when in the forgiving mood, never forgets his so-called prestige and power—those ephemeral shibboleths born of ephemeral authority. To us it is a surprise, knowing well his character for fearless independence, that Mr. Tilak should have at all consented to the meaningless arrangement.

The "Gujerati" writes : Our people have yet to be taught that to a large extent they were in the past and are so even now enemies to their own progress and advancement. Although we hold that Mr. Tilak will do well to think and act more on these lines, we can not but gladly recognize that he has a brave heart, and an ardent soul, and that he has gone through his trials like a brave man. We, therefore, rejoice heartily at his release. One of the conditions, on which he has been set free, is, we understand, that he is not to take part in any demonstrations held in his honour. The condition itself with the eloquent consciousness it implies, and the actual demonstrations of joy and rejoicing that have taken place are the most striking and remarkable commentary on the wisdom and cool statesmanship of the measures adopted last year.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks ; The general public in India will acknowledge with gratitude the clemency that Government have shown to Mr. Tilak by releasing him six months earlier than he was entitled to under Mr. Justice Strachey's sentence. We understand that a few easy conditions have been imposed upon him ; and though they take away some of the gross of the indulgence Lord Sandhurst's Government has shown, and though the acceptance of those conditions may be looked upon by a few fanatics as a little inconsistant with the unbending attitude which the pardoned editor of the "Kesari" has hitherto maintained, yet the measure is one which will cause very general satisfaction amongst—let us hope—all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and which, we are sure, will soon lead to the dissipation of those clouds of distrust and suspicion, which have darkened the political horizon for these two years in the Dekkan, and to a lesser extent, in the whole of India.

The "Indu Prakash" breaks out into raptures at the release of Mr. Tilak and hails him as "Ind's noblest hero free again"—"the sun of the glorious 7th of September 1898, the sun that, after one year, shed his life-giving beam's upon Ind's bravest of the brave, Bal Gangadhur Tilak, the patriot and hero whom an all-powerful Government, scenting sedition in brooks, treason in stones, and good in nothing, had cast in a miserable dungeon." Mr. Tilak's political career, in the opinion of the *Indu Prakash*, "is not over yet. There is a world for him to do yet for the regeneration of his country. The voice of the nation will once again call him back to enter the arena of his former triumphs with truth in one hand and death in the other. When that trumpet call is sounded and the yet greater voice of duty calls upon him to bestir himself, we hope he will neither hesitate nor shrink."

ZOOLOGISTS IN CONGRESS AT CAMBRIDGE.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON POPULAR IGNORANCE.

THE International Congress of Zoology opened at Cambridge on Aug. 23, when Sir John Lubbock delivered a brief presidential address, welcoming the foreign members, outlining the programme of the Congress, and pointing out how wide was the field of discovery yet open in natural science in regard even to many of the commonest species of animals, fishes, and insects. He said :—What a wonderful thing it would be for mankind if we could stop the enormous expenditure on engines for the destruction of life and property and spend the tenth, the hundreth, even the thousandth part on scientific progress. Much of the land surface of the globe is still unexplored ; the ocean is almost unknown ; our collections contain thousands of new species waiting to be described ; the life history of many of our commonest species remain to be investigated, or have only recently been discovered. Take, for instance, the common eel. Until quite recently its life history was absolutely unknown. Aristotle pointed out that eels were neither male nor female and that their eggs were unknown. This remained true until a few years ago. No one had ever seen the egg of an eel, or a young eel less than five centimetres (1 1-2 in.) in length. We now know, thanks mainly to the researches of Grassi, that the parent eels go down to the sea and breed in the depths of the ocean, in water not less than 3000ft. below the surface. There they adopt a marriage dress of silver and their eyes considerably enlarge, so as to make the most of the dim light in the ocean depths. In the same regions several small species of fishes had been regarded as a special family known as leptocephali. These also were never known to breed. It now appears that they are the larvæe of eels, that known as leptocephalus brevirostris being the young of our common fresh-water eel. When it gets to the length of about an inch it changes into one of the tiny eels known as elvers, which swarm in thousands up our rivers. Thus the habits of the eel reverse those of the salmon. I must not, however, go into detail, but I will take one other case—the fly of the King Charles oak apple so familiar to every schoolboy. In this case the females are very common ; the eggs were known. But no one had ever seen a male. Hartig in 1843 knew twenty-eight species of cynips, but in twenty-eight years' collecting had never seen a male of any of them. Adler, however, made the remarkable discovery that the galls produced by these females are quite unlike the galls from which they were themselves reared, that these galls produced flies which had been referred to a distinct genus and of which both males and females were known. Thus the gall flies from the King Charles oak apple (which are all females) creep down and produce galls on the root of the oak from which quite a dissimilar insect is produced, of which both sexes occur, and the female of which again produces the King Charles oakapple. This is not the opportunity to go into details, and I merely mention this as another illustration of the surprises which await us even in the life history of our commonest species. Many writers have attributed to animals a so-called sense of direction. I have shown that some species of ants and bees have none. Pigeons are often quoted, but the annals of pigeon-flying seem to prove the opposite. They were jumped, as it were, from one point to another. We know little about our own senses—how we see and hear, taste or smell, and naturally even less about those of other animals. They are no doubt in some cases much acuter than ours, and have different limits. Animals certainly hear sounds which are beyond the range of our ears. I have shown that they perceive the ultraviolet rays, which are invisible to us. As white light consists of a combination of the primary colours this suggests interesting colour problems. Many animals possess organs apparently of sense and richly supplied with nerves which yet appear to have no relation to any sense known to us. They perceive sounds which are inaudible to us, they see sights which are not visible to us, they perhaps possess sensations of which we have no conceptions. The familiar world which surrounds us must be a totally different place to other animals. To them it may be full of music which we cannot hear, of colour which we cannot conceive. There is still much difference of opinion as to the mental condition of animals, and some high authorities regard them as mere exquisite automata, a view to which I have never been able to reconcile myself. The relations of different classes to one another, the origin of the great groups, the past history of our own ancestors, and a hundred other problems—many of extreme practical importance—remain unsolved. We are, in fact, only on the threshold of the temple of science. As regards these profound problems animals are even more instructive than plants. Here is there room for careful and inspiring work.

At the close of the presidential address, which was warmly received, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Hall, welcomed the Congress on behalf of the University.

Prof. Alphonse Milne Edwards (Director of the National History Museum in Paris), Prof. Schulze (Berlin), Prof. Hubrecht (Utrecht), Prof. O. C. Marsh (U.S.A.), Prof. Salensky (Odessa), and Prof. Mitsukuri (Tokio) having acknowledged the welcome on behalf of the foreign delegates, vice-presidents and sectional secretaries were elected.

Dr. van Beneden made an important communication repecting the structure of the temporal arch in the monotremes, ornithorhyncus, and echidna.

On Aug. 24, Mr. W. Saville-Kent made some remarks on bipedal locomotion among existing lizards, and proposed to give practical demonstration on the lawn, but the lizards refused to co-operate.

At the International Congress of Zoology yesterday Professor Seeley, opening a discussion on the Origin of Mammals, submitted that the fossil remains in the Permian rocks show a near approach of the higher reptiles to the lower mammals save in regard to type of brain.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND HIS PHYSICIAN.

ALL the world has heard of Prince Bismarck's physician, Professor Schweninger. This gentleman has now unbosomed himself on the subject of his great patient, and he tells us that death was due to want of air in the lungs. He imagined that death would result from sudden paralysis of the brain or heart. The tales of dropsy, of a wound on the leg, were nonsense. There had always been trouble in the leg since the St. Petersburg incident, but this was by no means so bad at the time of death as many times previously. The famous doctor, passing from his professional to his private relations with Bismarck, states (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News") that Bismarck repeated to him again and again that his dismissal in 1890 was his death sentence. It robbed him of the whole object of his life. The Hermit of Friedrichsruh had no field for the exercise of his superabundant energy. His agony of soul, says Schweninger, was intense. Often did he say to me : The old Ecnans voluntarily took leave of life when they were forced to quit the scene of their public activity, but this fate is not for me. How delightful it was to hear the Iron Chancellor converse, often into the early hours of the morning, upon the political situation. How he burned with conviction. I remember not long since listening to him discuss a particular subject which had been better be left unmentioned. In his passion he suddenly clasped his head with both hands and stormed, 'If I could but interfere in this disgusting business, and tell them what result it will have. But as you know, Schweninger, my trumpet will sound no longer ; it no longer holds wind.' Mournfully the Iron Chancellor looked into the political future. We are advancing towards difficult and dangerous times, he would say.

THE KAISER'S JERUSALEM TOUR.

THE visit of the German Emperor to Jerusalem may serve to reopen an old ecclesiastical problem which was the proximate cause of Newman's secession to the Church of Rome. It will be remembered that under the influence of the Prince Consort the Jerusalem bishopric was established with a view of assisting Anglicanism and German Lutheranism in Palestine. Against this proposal the High Church party raised a strong protest. Under the episcopate of Bishop Blyth Anglicanism in Jerusalem has, without any formal understanding, drawn closer to the Orthodox Church than has been the case anywhere else. The Greek and the Latin Churches in Jerusalem, which represent Russian and French influence, are naturally annoyed at the recognition which the Kaiser proposes to give to Protestantism in the Holy Land, and as High Churchmen wish to conciliate the Orthodox Church they are anxious that the invitation which the Emperor has given to the Anglicans to be present at the consecration of the new German church shall be refused. The position is certainly an awkward one, but, considering Bishop Blyth's past policy, it is not improbable that Ritualistic hopes may be gratified. Meanwhile it should be remembered that Protestantism is one of the Emperor's hobbies, and at Jerusalem he is certain to make the fact prominent. There is even a story going about that he may use the visit to promote the idea which he is said to have formed of a Protestant Papacy, perhaps located at Jerusalem.

INDIAN FRONTIER POLICY.

THE "Times" publishes the following communication on the subject of Indian frontier policy received "from one who is acknowledged alike by the advocates and the opponents of the 'Forward policy' to be among the highest living authorities on frontier administration" :—

It is now about four months since the opposition of the Afridi tribes belonging to the Khyber, Bazar, Bara, and Tira terminated in their surender at Jamrud to our terms, and in their handing over to us a fine of 704 breech-loading rifles and somewhat like 50,000 rupees in cash. Those who had the pleasure or misfortune to witness this, the most dangerous and trying campaign conducted by our troops since the Indian Mutiny of 1857, were personal observers of the enormous losses inflicted on the Afridis, in the destruction of their fortified villages, the eating up of their supplies of food and forage, and the miseries shared by their women and children in a winter which for weeks marked 21deg of frost—miseries which ultimately forced the proud mountaineers to bend to the inevitable. They made a gallant fight, hoping against hope that since they had resisted the invasion of their country by every previous conquerer of India they might be equally successful against troops armed with the best guns and rifles that money could procure and under the guidance of a chief famous in the art of mountain warfare. But the underlying question is as to the motive that could have induced these misguided men to risk the loss of life and homes and property in making war against a Government that had always treated them well, and against whose power they had not the least chance of ultimate success. An attempt will here be made to show that our frequent frontier wars are

NOT DUE TO WHAT SOME CALL THE "FORWARD POLICY."

but that they arise out of a mistaken system of management which has gradually grown up and is now bearing its fruits. If the crossing of the Indus and the tasking over of the districts of Peshawur, Kohat, Bannu, Deyra Ismail Khan, and Deyra Ghazi Khan after the defeat of the Sikh power is to be termed the "Forward policy," then truly this policy did certainly bring us into conflict with the tribes who reside in the mountains to the west of that river. But the district of Hazara lies to the east of the Indus, and the campaigns of 1868, 1868, 1891, and 1892 show that it was not the "Forward policy" as now understood that led to these campaigns and other conflicts like those with the mountaineers of the Black Mountains. The history of Hazara proves that at one period a single Englishman (Sir J. Abbott) so won the hearts of its people that they gave him their strong support when the Sikh power was up in arms against the British Government. At another period, during 1857, when the dark days of the Mutiny were upon us, the influence of Beecher, then Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, succeeded in turning the arms of the tribesmen of the Black Mountains against the Sepoys who had escaped from Mardan and John Nicholson. On the west of the Indus the various operations against the Hindustani fanatics, the Ambeyla campaign of 1863, the fighting in the Ranizai valley against the Swat clans, against Mohmand prior to 1897, that with Khel and Jawaki Afridis, and the numerous invasions of Waziriland prior to the creation of the Durand boundary, cannot be historically assigned to the present "Forward policy" inaugurated in 1890. To understand the causes of these frequent troubles on the North-western frontier, one must recall

THE SYSTEM OF SERVICE

which prevailed when John Company defeat the Sikhraj, and annexed the Punjaub and the district of Hazara, and those lying west of the Indus, where the residents were chiefly of Pathan and Beluch extraction. In those days selected officers were appointed to the Punjaub frontier, and the power of selection was entrusted to John and Henry Lawrence who had made frontier administration their special work in life. That their selection was excellent one has only to call up the names of Frederick Mackeson, Richard Lawrence, Herbert Edwards, John Nicholson, Harry Lumsden, Reinael Taylor, Hugh James, and the services they rendered to the Governments. "The death of Mackeson," wrote Dalhousie, "would have dimmed a victory ; to die by the hands of a foul assassin is a sorrow of deepest gloom to the Government that considered him amongst its bravest and best." In those days these chosen men had the time, not only for their routine duties, but to mingle personally with the tribes and to win their hearts. As time became more firmly fixed in the Punjaub and toward the frontier, the special selection of officers gave place to new methods. Men who could wield the pen were preferred to those whose talent lay rather in personal influence among the people. When the Chief Court was established in the Punjaub, and the civil, criminal, educational, municipal gaol, police, and revenue work of the province was formulated into a gigantic system of reports and returns, the frontier officer discovered he had to serve three masters—(1) the Chief Court, (2) the Punjaub Secretariat, and (3) his own sense of duty to the people. He was compelled to prefer the first and second to the third. As long as the Secretariat was on his side he was comfortable, and he might look forward to Lahore, Simla, or some pleasant Interior district of the Punjaub. In the proportion as his paper work increased, so did his personal touch with his own immediate district and the trans-border tribesmen diminish. The English officer on the frontier was gradually forced by overpowering pen-work into

ESTRANGEMENT FROM HIS PEOPLE.

His knowledge of their ways and language became of secondary importance, and at last he was compelled to entrust trans-border matters to native Arbabs and middlemen of his district, who increased their importance and found their profit in placing themselves between the British officer and the ignorant hill tribes Officers were no longer specially selected for frontier work, and the ablest of them looked upon such work as a stepping stone to pleasanter posts. In late years very junior officers were placed in charge of frontier districts, and changed at short intervals without regard to the wishes of the people. A conviction arose among the tribesmen that "the Sarkar does not know us, and we have now no chance of getting acquainted with our officers." Without enumerating the long and quickly changing lists of deputy commissioners and their assistants in the six border districts of the Punjab, the following gentlemen have acted in succession as Commissioners of the Peshawur, or frontier, division since the 1st of April, 1884 :—Udny, Cunningham, King, Cunninghame, Merk, Cunningham, Merk, Udny, Merk, Udny, Merk, Udny Cunningham. There have, therefore, been 13 changes and four separate men in four years.

The civil officers on the Punjab frontier are now so oppressed with their pa

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE Prince of Wales has accepted the dedicatio of Dr. Sven Hedin's coming book of Asiatic trave The Prince has manifested a keen interest in the Swedish explorer's remarkable journey. When Dr. Sven Hedin was last in London he was invited to Marlborough House and had a chat with his Royal Highness. By the by, the title of the book will Through Asia.

A new novel by Miss Edna Lyall. The title i Hope the Hermit, and it will be published in October by Messrs. Longmans. In this story the author deals with her favorite period, the seventeenth century. We have the Revolution, the accession of William and Mary, and the Jacobite plots with which the Queen had to contend while King William was away at the war. The scene is chiefly laid in Keswick and in London. Among the real characters introduced are Archbishop Tillotson, George Fox the Quaker, and Lady Temple.

Mr. Bartlett was a popular figure at the Zoological Gardens, and a great student of the wild animals under his care. A volume compiled from his notes and writings in that relation should be most interesting. Such a book his son, Mr. Edward Bartlett, has just edited, and it will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. We shall get many anecdotes of the animals which were at the Zoo during Mr. Bartlett's service. Also we may expect curious lights upon their nature and characteristics. The title will be Wild Animals in Captivity.

Mr. Lane is now printing a volume by Mr. Maurice Hewlett whose romantic novel, The Forest Lovers, has been so warmly received here and in America. The volume is defined as a pastoral in two acts, and the title, Pan and the Young Shepherd, is quite pastoral. Moreover, Mr. Lane is getting ready for Christmas another young folks' picture volume by Mr. Walter Crane. It is another portion of the re-issue of Mr. Crane's whole setting of popular ditties. He has drawn many new illustrations, and prepared a fresh cover design.

"Why," a correspondent asks, "do you speak of the publishers of the American editions of Omar Khayyam as pirates? I have supposed that they were recognised by FitzGerald as his publishers." Our correspondent adds that he has two nice pocket editions of the Rubaiyat, both American, one costing a dollar the other a dollar and a half. The point, however, is his inquiry. Messrs. Macmillan's reply is that the American editions of FitzGerald's Omar are all pirated. It is hardly necessary to explain that the FitzGerald translation never had copyright in America. The Macmillan Company of New York circulate the English edition.

The fine edition of the Rubaiyat which Messrs Macmillan are to publish will consist of a thousand copies. It is being dedicated to the members of the Omar Khayyam Club, an appropriate compliment. The decorations are by Mr. W. B. Macdougall, and will be printed from the original wood blocks of M. Octave Lacour. Another Omar volume is also in preparation by Messrs. Macmillan. This is the FitzGerald Rubaiyat, with French, German, Italian, and Danish translations collected. The volumes—for there will be two—have been edited by Mr. Haskell Dole.

Mr. Andrew Tuer's new volume, Pages and Pictures from Forgotten Children's Books, shortly to be issued at a popular price from the Leadenhall Press is to contain a large selection of specimens of the juvenile literature of earlier generations. The period covered is from the closing years of the last century to the thirties in this, and in the amusing cuts, of which there are to be upwards of four hundred in facsimile, forgotten eccentricities in dress will certainly excite the laughter of modern children. What modern little girls will say to the high waist, and nodding headgear of earlier little girls, and what modern little boys will say to the ringlets and bebuttoned jackets of earlier little boys, remains to be seen.

Details of the Tennyson edition de luxe will be welcome, although indeed all the copies have already been taken up. Clark, of Edinburgh, is the printer, and antique paper is being used. The binding will be of sateen cloth with a full embossed gilt back designed by Mr. A. Turbayne. Of the twelve, the first four will be devoted to the biography. The frontispiece illustrations will introduce us to Somersby Rectory, the residence and study at Farringford, and the study window at Aldworth. Then, various examples of Tennyson's manuscript have been reproduced, Crossing the Bar being one.

Volume five will open with the poem, To the Queen—and the Lady of Shalott and English Idyls are among the other contents. Enoch Arden and The Princess occur in volume six, and In Memoriam and Maud in number seven. In the latter we shall have part of Idylls of the King, but the bulk of these go into volume eight. These verse volumes will each have a portrait of Tennyson. The first is from the painting by Laurence, the second from the earlier portrait by Mr. Watts. The other two are reproductions from photographs by Mayall.

The ninth volume has among its contents. The Lover's Tale, the ballads and the sonnets. In the tenth we shall get Queen Mary and Harold, and in the eleventh Becket, The Cup, The Falcon, and The Promise of May. Another play, The Foresters, will begin volume eleven, and Crossing the Bar will close it. Here, again, the Tennyson portraits are interesting. One is from a photograph by Mr. Julia Cameron, another from a Barraud photograph. There is a plate of Mr. Woolner's Westminster Abbey bust of the poet. The final portrait is from Mr. Watt's picture of 1891, now in the possession of Hallam, Lord Tennyson.

Stories in Light and Shadow will be the title of the volume by Mr Bret Harte which Messrs. Pearson are to publish. George Paston, whose earlier romances attracted attention, has finished a story, which Messrs. Chapman will publish. It is entitled A Writer of Books. Mr. Levett-Yeats is publishing, through Messrs Longmans, a volume having the title, The Heart of Denise, and Other Stories. Among the autumn publications of the same firm will be Mr. Haggard's tale of the great South African trek, Swallow. The Widower, a novel by Mr. W. E. Norris, published by Mr. Heinemann tomorrow.

In connection with the Soudan campaign and the prospective capture of Khartoum, Messrs. Sampson Low have decided to publish a sixpenny edition of Father Ohrwalder's Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp. Mr. Andrew Lang has selected and edited the Arabian Nights to form his Christmas book this year. The volume, which Messrs. Longmans announce, will have illustrations by Mr. H. J. Ford. A work by an American minister, the Rev. Arthur Rogers, is being published by Messrs. Longmans on Men and Movements in the English Church. Professor Sogliano has just published his Domus Vettiorum, in 159 folio pages of learned text, with phototypes inserted in this text, and three plates in phototype and one in colours, all reproducing in a beautiful manner the exquisite wall-paintings of the now celebrated house.

The number and popularity of schoolmaster poets is a remarkable feature of Danish modern literature. The most eminent of these pedagogic sons of the Danish muse, Christian Andersen Thyregod, died at Copenhagen last week in his 70th year. He took his surname from his little native village of Thyregod, near Vejle, in Jutland. He was the son of a poor carter, and his younger years were divided between day labour and learning. But his passion for knowledge impelled him forward, and the printing of one of his poems in the Vejle newspaper in 1845 proved the turning point in his career. By a happy accident Christian Andersen's poem was read by King Christian VIII., who, after making inquiries about the young peasant poet, generously charged himself with his education. Thyregod spent the last half century of his life as a schoolmaster in Jutland, and wrote poems and tales which became, and still continue, almost the only reading of thousands of the Jutland folk, while for thousands more they have served as their first introduction to literature.

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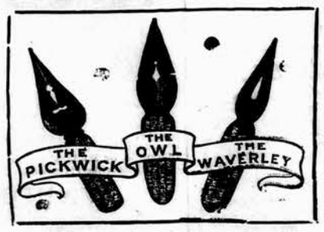

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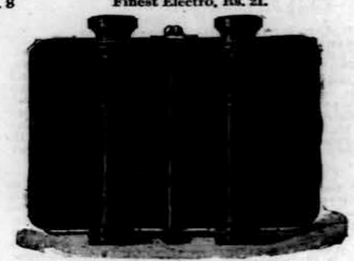
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